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THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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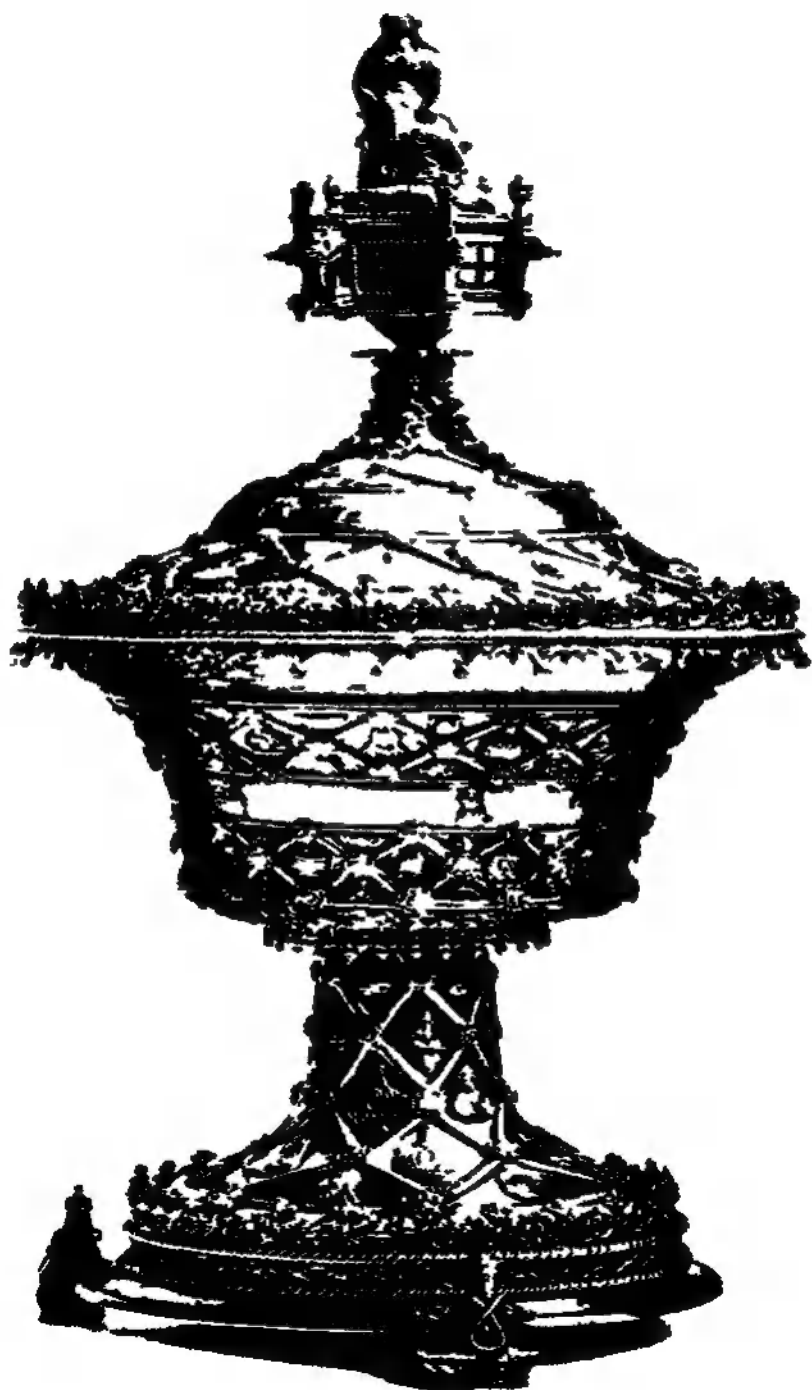
THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

ARRANGED FROM
CRIPPS'S "OLD ENGLISH PLATE"

BY PERCY MACQUOID

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATE MARKS

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W



THE ITCH CUP (1499) AT MURKERS HALL

PREFACE

It is by the desire of many interested in "Old English Plate" that the present abbreviation of the admirable work by the late Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B., is published.

Since its first appearance in 1878, *Old English Plate* has passed through no less than nine editions; and although during that time other writers have added interesting details to those already known on English silver, nothing has been discovered that affects the structure and fundamental principles of Mr. Cripps's work.

The present handbook contains in a condensed form those portions of *Old English Plate* necessary to a reader wishing to acquire a general knowledge on the subject, additions being made in certain sections that may be of interest to the collector.

The abbreviations and omissions are principally confined to historical and technical details that are impossible to compress into a book of this size; therefore, for extended information on these points, a reference to the larger work will be desirable.

Examples and their descriptions that do not distinctly mark evolution, and the chapter dealing with ecclesiastical plate, have been excluded. At the same time, sections on such objects as

PREFACE

tankards, porringers, salts, smaller cups, spoons, and forks are enlarged.

Many of the well-known examples given in *Old English Plate* are represented in this handbook by phototypes taken from the objects themselves, and similar illustrations are given of some of the Winchester College plate, which was practically unknown until 1903.

It is therefore hoped that this smaller work may in a measure form a grammar to the larger and more important book, and meet the demands of the ever-increasing interest shown in English Plate—an interest so largely due to the careful and conscientious work of the late Mr. Cripps.

PERCY MACQUOID.

8, PALACE COURT, BAY-WATER,
March, 1908.

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THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

CHAPTER I

OLD ENGLISH PLATE

THERE are no articles in the manufacture of which such extensive frauds can be committed in a small a compass as those made of the precious metals, and there are many frauds more difficult of detection by ordinary persons. We have seen, too, that whilst a certain amount of base metal must needs be introduced into all such articles, it is only by a minute scientific examination that the proportion of base metal is introduced can be known for certain, and but few persons can possess either the skill or the means to conduct the necessary operations. The great profit to be made by fraudulent practices, the difficulty of detection, and the consequent probability of escape from it and from punishment, have at all times exposed the dishonest workman to irresistible temptations. In very early times, those who carried on particular trades or handicrafts were accustomed to form themselves into guilds or fraternities for the purpose of protecting and regulating the trade, or mystery as it was called, which they exercised. These were at subsequent periods incorporated by royal charters, which gave them power and authority to carry out their

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY






objects **more** effectually. The guild thus incorporated is now **one** of the greatest and wealthiest of the City Companies, and **one** to which the archæologist and antiquary **are** indebted for the ready information and assistance it has given to those who have from time to time sought permission **to** consult its records, which, commencing about 1331, **are** carried down to the present day.





[Acts of Parliament dating from the middle of the fourteenth century have **at** various times confirmed the power of the charters granted to the Goldsmiths' Company and formulated legislation in connection with gold and silver work, appointing this Company **as** the agents and means of their enforcement. These interesting Acts of Parliament are detailed in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, chapter ii., and show the particular interest taken in the preservation of the standard of silversmiths' work all through the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth centuries, and onwards.]

At the end of the seventeenth century we come to legislation of **a** different character, for it became necessary rather to protect the coin of the realm from being melted down for plate, than to insist **on** the fineness of the plate itself.

Large quantities of plate had been sacrificed for King and Parliament, or confiscated by one or the other in this disturbed century, and now that quiet times had come again, the rich turned their attention **to** replenishing their tables and cupboards with the necessary plate, and even tavern-keepers supplied themselves with silver drinking-vessels. All classes **again** to have resorted to the supply of metal that **was** nearest **at** hand—the silver coin of the realm.






BRITANNIA MARK


In consequence, therefore, of this practice of melting down the coin, legislation for its protection became necessary, and in 1696 (8 & 9 Will. III. c. 8) with this object the standard for plate was raised above that of the silver coinage, so  to make the silver of the coinage less easily available for plate making. It  enacted that  and after March 25, 1697,  worker of plate should make any article of silver less in fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound Troy, nor put to sale, exchange or sell any article made after that day but of that standard, nor until it had been marked with the marks now appointed to distinguish plate of this new standard. These marks were to be as follows:—The worker's mark to be expressed by the *two first letters of his surname*, the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and lion were to be the figure of a *lion's head erased* and the figure of a woman, commonly called *Britannia*, and  distinct and variable mark to be used by the warden of the same mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made. The plate made at this period is often called of "Britannia standard," to distinguish it.

But here another difficulty arose, for this Act mentioning  provincial offices practically deprived them of the privilege of stamping any plate at all, as they were not empowered to  the marks appointed for the new, and now the only legal, standard. The result of this  that from 1697 until the establishment of certain provincial offices, as we shall see, in 1701, no plate  properly stamped anywhere but in London, and

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD








what little plate  made in the provinces was stamped irregularly.

The Goldsmiths' Company has, under State patronage, instituted marks  protection against fraud in silver plate and  a  to identify its date. Stated for clearness in their chronological order, the marks found  silver plate made in London are  follows :

1. The Leopard's head, from 1300.
2. The Maker's mark, from 1363.
3. The Annual letter, from 1478.
4. The Lion passant, from 1545.
5. The Lion's head erased, and figure of Britannia from 1697.¹
-  The Sovereign's head, from 1784.

The following table gives a summary of the London marks ; and each of them is afterwards separately described.

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

Though, in all probability, workers in the precious metals had been, from even earlier times, in the habit of signing their work each with his  distinguishing symbol, the ancient mark of  leopard's head appointed by statute in 1300 is the first which is mentioned in any law  ordinance regulating the goldsmith's art in England. The leopard's head is properly the head of  lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is  lion's front face ; and all the early examples of this mark show a fine bold lion's face with  and beard, having on the head  ducal crown. It






¹ From 1697—1720 used for silver instead of the  leopard's head crowned and lion passant, which were discontinued during  interval. Since 1720 used, when required, for plate  of  higher  silver.

TABLE ■ THE MARKS ■ UPON PLATE MADE IN LONDON ■ ■ EARLIEST TIMES.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTT.	MAKER.
Silver, ■ sterling (none ■ 1697 —1720).	Leopard's head crowned (without ■ from ■ time in 1821-2).	Annual letter, from 1478 ■ ■ descriptions of plate alike.	Sovereign's head (from Dec. 1, 1784—1890) on ■ except exempted articles.	Initials or device, or both, ■ 1697 from that time initials, with ■ without addition of device ; on ■ descriptions of plate alike.
Silver, ■ sterling (from 1697).	Lion's head erased. Figure of Britannia.		NOTE. The duty ■ taken off plate in 1890.	NOTE. For new sterling silver, from 1697—1739 the first two letters of the ■ were used. From 1739 ■ of Christian ■ name have been used on all descrip- tion ■ of plate alike.

THE MAKER'S MARK

was in all probability, therefore, taken from the arms of the sovereign, and the crown added as a further indication of its being the King's mark. [But little change took place in this lion or leopard's head during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the picturesque treatment of the mark giving greater breadth than length to the mark, and the features still being deeply indented; but after this date the features are represented with less character, and the mark presents that appearance found in all decoration towards the end of the seventeenth century.¹] The size of the lion's head somewhat diminished in the year 1729, when he was also shorn of much of his mane and beard, the character of the crown being also altered.

THE WORKER'S OR MAKER'S MARKS

These marks were at first, in many cases, emblems or symbols; probably often selected in allusion to the mark of the maker. In early times most shops had signs by which they were known, and some retain the custom even to the present day, especially on the Continent. This doubt arose from the fact that, as few persons could read, the writing of the name would be of little use, whereas the setting up of a sign, such for instance as the golden ball, which was easily understood, gave a convenient mark to the shop; it is therefore improbable that the goldsmiths, in many cases, took for their mark a sign of their shop.

¹ Some small marks, especially teaspoons, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, do show the leopard's head, but only the passant, the latter mark being no doubt thought a sufficient guarantee in such cases.

THE MAKER'S MARK

In early days initials were not so often used for workers' marks as later, but eventually they became the rule; indeed, symbols and emblems unaccompanied by any initial letters hardly ever occur later than the commencement of the seventeenth century. The examination of a great number of specimens of that century has given not more than a dozen such marks: a water-bird in a dotted circle found an example belonging to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple of the year 1682, and other pieces down to 1693, is among the latest.

From 1697 onwards it was enacted that the worker's mark should be *the first two letters of his surname*, and this must have caused a general change of marks throughout the trade. The first letters of the surname alone used (and on gold as well as silver) long as the use of the higher standard of silver compulsory, that is to say from 1697 until 1720; but on the restoration of the old sterling standard in 1720, makers seem to have thought themselves at liberty to use their ordinary initials, at all events of the restored standard; and from that year till 1739 their practice was somewhat uncertain, for initials have been found in that interval which could by possibility have been the first two letters of any whatever. Many makers in 1720 registered a new mark of their ordinary initials for "old sterling," and so had two marks, one for each standard: thus Paul Crespin signs his work of the Britannia standard with **CR**, but old sterling silver with **PC**; Isaac Callard with **CA** and **IC** respectively, and so on. One or two old-established smiths brought into again the

THE DATE LETTER

old mark they had used ■ their work before 1697, without entering it afresh ■ Goldsmiths' Hall. This again ■ changed in 1739 by ■ Act ordering the makers to destroy their existing marks, and to substitute for them *the initials of their Christian and surnames*, directing in addition, that the ■ letters should, in each case, be of ■ different character or alphabet from those used before.




The marks of the celebrated silversmith Paul Lamerie illustrate this course of things throughout. His first registered mark in 1712 ■ LA ; his second in 1733 PL ; his third being, in accordance with the provisions of 1739, *ℙℒ* in what may be termed script letters, registered in the month of June in that year.




THE ANNUAL LETTER ; ASSAYER'S OR WARDEN'S

This is perhaps the most interesting of all the marks, for it goes far to enable ■ to ascertain the precise year in which any piece of plate ■ made. It may ■ somewhat of ■ paradox to begin by stating that it is by ■ means certain when it ■ itself introduced. This is nevertheless strictly true. If nothing is better ascertained than that the mark must have been in ■ from the latter part of the fifteenth century, it will scarcely be believed that there is ■ positive mention of it till 1597.




These letters have undeniably been used from 1478, in the form of ■ succession of alphabets, each consisting of twenty letters ; J, U ■ V, W, X, Y, and Z being the letters omitted. From 1560-1 they have, with hardly any exception, been



THE LION PASSANT

enclosed in regular heraldic shields of various shapes, but till then the letters  surrounded with a line  or less closely following their own outline ; the ends of the punches having been originally of the shape of the letters they bore, and afterwards of a shield shape, with the letter sunk in the centre of the shield. The most notable exceptions to this rule are the letters L of 1726-7 and M of the following year, which are often, if not always, found  a square punch.

From 1678, if not earlier, more than one size of punch is found to have been used, large and small articles having been stamped with marks of different sizes, the smaller  being often on plain square punches with the corners slightly cut off, instead of in  heraldic shields. In certain years also the letters on the punches in use differ a little in form from  another. The letters before 1660 were changed on May 19 every year, but since that date the new punches have been first used on the morning of May 30. Each letter therefore served for a portion of two years. Carefully constructed tables of the alphabets are given at the end of this volume.

THE LION PASSANT

There is  mark so well known, and at the  time so little understood,  the lion passant. Far from being the ancient sign of sterling silver, it is not found at all until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the first few years the beast is thin and spirited in shape, and a small  appears over the head of the lion. This is  in 1547 and

THE BRITANNIA MARK


1549. From 1550 the crown disappears, and from that year till 1557 the animal is in a plain oblong shield, whilst from 1557 to 1677 the shape of the escutcheon follows the outline of the animal; [from 1678 till 1696 the escutcheon is once more plain, this shape being again resumed from 1729—1739. After this date the lower edge and sides became escalloped, the final development in 1756 being a plain shield with bevelled corners and cusped base.]

THE LION'S HEAD ERASED AND FIGURE OF BRITANNIA




Of these two marks there is little to be said. They were appointed by the statute of 1696-7, which raised the standard for silver plate from 11 ounces 2 dwts. to 11 ounces 10 dwts. fine, in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant.

The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not, however, to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. For some short time after the restoration of the old standard, a good deal of plate made of the new or higher standard silver seems still to have been stamped, but it quickly fell into disuse, and, after 1732 thereabouts, the lion's head erased and the Britannia very rarely to be met with.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

The higher standard is occasionally used even at the present day, and in such  is of course distinguished by its proper marks.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

This mark is found  all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed from December 1, 1784 (24 Geo. III. c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed from 1784 until 1890, when the plate duties were finally abolished. The mark when first introduced  stamped in intaglio instead of in relief, and in this form is found with the letters i and  standing for 1784 and 1785 respectively.

CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS

WE now come to the consideration of the marks found upon plate assayed in the provinces ; but as the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, the provincial assay-offices on an entirely new basis and with entirely new marks to distinguish them, the history of provincial marks divides itself into two distinct portions, the earlier of which terminates in that year.

It is not until 1423 that provincial "touches," except the touch of York, can with any certainty be said to have existed at all. At best, all such provisions were but temporary ; and it is clear that even in parts of England distant from the metropolis there was no general custom at this time of marking plate with peculiar local marks ; but in the sixteenth century, in spite of the uncertainty of the marks attached to plate of country manufacture, the goldsmiths of York and Norwich commanded a good deal of the custom of their counties. Apostle spoons were marked in Norwich and Exeter in great quantity from 1560 to 1650, and some of the plate of the Corporation of Norwich was home-made between 1560 and 1570, and specimens of plate of all kinds, from that time down to the end of the seventeenth century, are referable to the goldsmiths of York.

PROVINCIAL MARKS: YORK

Whether prosperous or not, the provincial offices were, in the year 1697, all extinguished at a blow, and the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, these assay offices on an entirely new basis, with entirely new marks to distinguish them. This stated that no plate was to be made less in fineness than the standard of the kingdom, and the following marks were appointed: The worker's mark, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, and the arms of the city where such plate shall be assayed, and a distinct and variable letter in Roman character, which shall be annually changed upon the election of new wardens to show the year when such plate was made.

In 1720 the old standard was restored throughout the kingdom, and the ordinary marks of the leopard's head, the lion passant, the letter of the year, the maker's mark, and the local mark of the town or city were adopted in the provincial offices, according to the Act of Parliament.

YORK












This mark originally consisted of a fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned, both being dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield. Unfortunately, the mark itself being only found on old and often much worn plate, and nearly always very indistinct, the dimidiated leopard's head looks much like a half that it long seemed hazardous to say which it was intended for. It is now, however, clearly proved

YORK

■ be the half of a leopard's head crowned. The exact date of its introduction is still unknown ; but ■ it is always accompanied by an alphabetical letter, it can be traced to about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which ■ to have inaugurated a ■ ■ for the York goldsmiths. A date-letter ■ then adopted for the first time. A table containing the known instances of these letters is given with those of other cities possessing assay offices at the end of this volume. After 1701 and until 1720 the usual Britannia standard marks were used in conjunction perhaps with Roman capitals for date. On the resumption of the old sterling standard for silver, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned were adopted in conjunction with the City arms.








The following tables show examples of the makers' marks found ■ old York plate :






EXAMPLES OF OLD YORK PLATE.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1570	 Thos. Symson, 1548 .	1577	. . . G. Kitchyng, as in 1570 .
Do.	 Christopher Hunton, 1551, d. 1582.	1579	. . . [None]
Do.	 William Foster, 1569, d. 1610.	1583	 William Rawneson . . .
Do.	 Robert Beckwith, 1546, d. 1585.	1585	Do.
Do.	 Robert Gylmyu, 1530 .	1593	Do. Do.
Do.	 George Kitchyng, 1561, ■ 1597.	1600	Do. Do.
Do.	 Probably ■ Wray. 1563.	1608	 Peter Pearson, 1603 .
1571	. . . Robert Gylmyu, as in 1570.	1609	Do. Do.
1576		Do.	 Francis Tempest, ■ .
		1611	. . . Peter Pearson, as in 1608.

YORK

DATE. NAME. DATE. MAKER'S NAME.









		Chris. Harrington, 1595, d. 1614.
1613	Do.	Do.
1614	Do.	Do.
1615	Do.	Do.
		Francis Tempest, 1609.
		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
Do.		Chris. Mangy, 1609.
1617		Francis Tempest, as in 1609.
Do.		Do.
Do.		Do.
1619		Sem. Casson, 1613, d. 1633.
1620		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1622		Do.
		Robert, son of Chrstr. Harrington, 1616, d. 1647.
1623		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1624		Robert Williamson, 1623, d. 1667.
1625		S. Casson, as in 1619.
1626		Thos., son of Chrstr. Harrington, 1624, d. 1643.
1627		Do.
1628		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, 1616, d. 1663.
1630		Chrstr. Mangy, as in 1623.
1631		S. Casson, as in 1619.
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.		Chrstr. Mangy, as in 1625.
Do.		Thos. Waite, 1613, d. 1662.
1632		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1633		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.








1633		S. Casson, as in 1619.
Do.		Do.
Do.		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
1634		James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.		Robert Williamson, as in 1623.
Do.		Thos. Waite, as in 1631.
1635		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.		John Thompson, 1633, d. 1692.
1636		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
1637		Francis Bryce, 1634, d. 1640.
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
1638		Do.
Do.		Thos. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1639		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		Robert [redacted], as in 1624.
1641		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		John Thompson, as in 1635.
1642		Thos. Harrington, as in 1638.
1650		James Plummer, as in [redacted].
1654		Do.
1655		Do.
1657		John, son of James Plummer, 1648.
1660	Do.	Do.
Do.		Marmaduke Best, 1657.

YORK

MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

DATE. MARRIAGE AND NAME.

1661		Wm. Waita, 1653, d. 1689
Do.	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
1662	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.		Robert, son of Robert Williamson, 1653.
1663	.	Do.
Do.		George, son of Christopher Mangy, 1638, living 1665
1664	.	Robert Williamson, as in 1662.
Do.	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.		Thos. son of Gen. Mangy, 1664
1667	Do.	Do.
1668	.	Do.
1669	.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664
Do.		Philemon Marsh, 1652, d. 1671.
Do.	.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664
1671	.	Do.
1672	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.		Wm. Mascal, 1664 .
1673	.	Do.
Do.	.	William Mascal, as in 1672.
Do.		John Thompson, see 1635
1674		Robert Williamson, see 1662.

1674	.	Marmaduke . . . in 1660
Do.	.	John Plummer, . . . 1657
Do.		Kirby,
1675	.	John Plummer, . . . 1657
Do.	.	John Thompson, as in 1673.
Do.		Thos. Mangy, . . . 1664 .
1676	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
1678	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	John Thompson, . . . 1673
1679	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	.	Roland Kirby, . . . 1674
Do.	.	Marmaduke Best, . . . 1660
1681		George Gibson, 1678 .
Do.		Charles Rhoades, 1677 .
Do.		Wm. Busfield, 1679 . .
Do.		Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .
Do.	.	Williamson,
Do.	.	Kirby, . . . in 1674
Do.	.	John Thompson, . . . in 1673.
1683	.	Charles Rhoades, as in 1681.
Do.	.	George Gibson,
Do.		Mark Gull, 1680 .
1684	.	George Gibson, as in 1681
Do.	.	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.	.	Do. Mangy, as in 1682

YORK

DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** AND NAME.

1685		John Oliver, 1676 . . .
Do.	Do.	Do.
1686		Thos. Mangy, as in 1682
		John Oliver, as in 1685 .
1688		Do.
1689		Christopher Whitehill, 1676.
1690		Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.











DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** NAME.

1691		Robert Williamson, see 1674.
1692		Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.		John Oliver, as in 1685 .
1694		Charles Rhoades, mark imperfect.
1696		Do.
1697		Wm. Busfield, as in
Do.		Do.
1698		Do.

EXAMPLES OF YORK PLATE 1701.

YORK BRITANNIA STANDARD.

DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** NAME. DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** NAME.

1702			Probably John Best, free 1694.	N. D.		John Langwith.
N. D.			John Langwith, free 1699.	1714		Do.
1705	Do.		Probably Wm. Busfield, free 1679.	N. D.	Do.	Do.
N. D.			Probably Wm. Williamson, free 1694.	N. D.	Do.	Do.
				N. D.	Do.	 Wm. Williamson.

REVIVED YORK OFFICE.









DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** AND NAME. DATE. **MAKER'S MARK** NAME.






N. D.			Hampston and Prince.	1787			Hampston and Prince.
			Do.	1788	Do.		Do.
1780			Do.	1791			Do.
1780 (twice)			Do.	1792			Do.
1784				N. D.			Do.
Do.	Do.		Do.	N. D.			Do.
			Do.				




For a continuation of York date-letters 1856, when the Office closed, see
end of book.




NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

This hall-mark, at the latter part of the teenth century, consisted of three castles, arranged, as in later days, two above and  below,  shield of irregular outline, in  instances smaller  the lower part, where it had to surround only  tower, than at the top. Sometimes the castles  in  small plain shield.

Another mark, probably attributable to Newcastle, is on church-plate at Gateshead, dated 1672. This is  single heraldic castle or tower, on  small shield, and accompanied by  lion passant on  plain oval shield, but turned to the right.¹ The lion passant mark is struck twice  these pieces.

After 1702 the Newcastle mark is a shield with three towers or castles upon it, being the city arms, and is found at first with an ornamental, afterwards with  heart-shaped shield, later still with  shield having a pointed base almost the shape of an egg. The other marks are the  those of the other provincial offices, the leopard's head crowned being used from 1720.

Of late it  the only provincial town retaining that mark, but the crown upon the leopard's head served to distinguish it from the London stamp for  time from 1822 onwards. The lion passant turns to the right from 1721  1727.

¹ This curious variation may  observed  modern Newcastle plate  1721  1727.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

OLD NEWCASTLE PLATE.









EXAMPLES OF PLAIN 1701.














DATE.

MARK.

DATE.

MARK.

1604	   	John Wilkinson. Do.
1672	Do. do. do. 	John Dowthwayts. Do. Do. Wm. Ramsey. Do.
Do. N. D. 1670	Do. do. do. do. Do. do. do. do.	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
1680	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
Do.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (do.)	Do.
1684	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.
1685	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.
Do.	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.
1687	Do. do. (do.)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (twice)	Do.
Do.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
1690	Do.  (each twice)	Dr. Hamer.
1698	Do. 	Thos. Lewitson. Robert Shrive.
1701	Do.  (each twice)	Ed Bilton.
Do.	Do. (thrice)	John Ramsey.
1697—	Do. (each twice)	Probably Wm. Ramsey the younger.



















1702		Ed Bilton, d. 1712 . . .
Do.		Richard . . .
Do.		Robert Shrive . . .
1703	Do.	Ed Bilton, as in . . .
Do.		John Ramsey, 1698.
Do.		Francis Batty, senior . . .
1706?	Do.	Ed Bilton, as in 1702 . . .
1707	Do.	do. . . .
1711?		John Younghusband . . .
Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	Jon. French . . .
Do.		Batty, junior, 1708.
1712	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	J. Younghusband, in 1711.
Do.		John Langwith, York, 1717—22.
1713		James . . . (new sterling).
1717		Joseph Buckle, of . . .
1718		John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (new sterling).
1719	Do.	Robt. Makepeace, jun., and T. Batty, jun.
1720		Wm. Whitfield . . .
1721		Francis Batty, junior 1708—27—8 (old sterling).
Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	John Ramsey, jun. . .
1722	Do.	John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (old sterling).
1724	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.	Wm. Dalton . . .



















NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

PLATE 1898 1701.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.





DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1724		Jonathan . . .
Do.		Francis Batty, junior as in 1721.
1725		Geo. . .
1727		Thos. Partis, of Sun-
1728	T P	. . .
Do.		Jonathan French . .
1729		Th. Makepeace, 1729—1738.
1730		Isaac Cookson, 1728—1739.
Do.		James Kirkup . .
1731		Robt. Makepeace . .
1732	Do.	do. . .
1733		William Partis, of Sunderland.
1738		Isaac Cookson, in 1730.
Do.		Probably W. Beilby and Co., Durham, 1739—61.
1739		Do. do.
Do.		Geo. Bulman . . .
1740		William Partis, of Sunderland.
Do.		Stephen Buckle, of York.
Do.		James Kirkup, as in 1730.
Do.		William Dalton . .
1743		Isaac Cookson, from 1739.
1745	Do.	do. . .
Do.		Wm. Partis, as in 1740
1748		Isaac Cookson, in 1743.
Do.		Probably Wm. Beilby, of Durham, d. 1765
Do.		do. do.
1754		John Langlands and John Goodrick, d. 1757; 1754—1757.










1754		Robert Makepeace
1757		John Kirkup, 1753—1774. 1784.
Do.		
Do.		Unknown.
Do.		John Langlands, 175—1778.
1759		John Langlands, in 1757.
1763		Saml. James . .
1765		Peter James . .
1766		John Fearney . .
1768		Crawford . .
1769		John Kirkup, as in 1757
1770		John Langlands, in 1759.
1772		Jas. Hetherington
Do.		Jas. Hetherington.
Do.		John Langlands, in 1759.
Do.		James Crawford, 1763—1795.
1774		John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.		do. . .
Do.		James Crawford, as in 1772.
Do.		Samuel Thompson, of Durham, 1750—1785
Do.		Wm. Stalker and John Michison.
1777		Peter Beach, 1777.
1783		Langlands . . .
1784	Do.	son, 1778—1795.*
Do.		Another mark . . . Lang.

NORWICH

DATE. MAKER'S MARK NAME.

1784		John Mitchinson, 1784 —1792.
Do.		Pinkney and Scott, 1779 —1790.
		Pinkney and Scott, 1779 —1790, as in 1784.
		Another mark for Pink- ney and Scott.
1788		Langlands and Robert- son, as 1783.
1790		Christian Reid, from 1790.
Do.		Robert Pinkney . .
Do.		Robert Scott . .
1793		Thos. Watson . .

DATE. MAKER'S MARK NAME.

1795		J. Langlands, Junr
Do.		John Robertson and David Darling. „
Do.		Another mark for Robertson and Darling.
1800		John Robertson, 1796 —1801.
Do.		David Darling . .
Later.		Darling and Bell . .
1801		Anne Robertson . .
1810		D. L. in oval. D. Langlands . .
1819		Reid & Co. . .
		

NORWICH.

Plate was made, assayed, and marked in this city at an early period, but the trade has long ceased to exist there. Its old distinguishing mark was an escutcheon with the city arms, viz. a castle in chief above ■ lion passant in base in a shaped shield; later the same ■■■ were borne on a plain, angular, heraldic shield with pointed base. A date-letter was used from 1566, but probably from 1565, when the first known alphabet ■■■■ to commence. Of fifty-one specimens of plate bearing the letter c, ■■■ less than eighteen ■■■ dated 1567, whilst ten are dated 1568, facts which strongly point to the commencement of the alphabet in the earlier year. Unfortunately, although a number of dated specimens bearing the letters for 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, and 1569 exist, the writer has been able to find no dated specimens from that time until the year ■■■ 1627, in which the letter was d; luckily ■■■ i for 1632, k for 1633, and




NORWICH

L for 1634 are to be found ; N is seen on an article dated 1636, O for 1637, P for 1638, and ■ of the same alphabet, ■ ■ specimen dated 1640. This rather points to the ■■ of alphabetical cycles consisting of twenty letters each, ■ in London, but ■■ without some slight irregularity ; and the table ■■ the end of this volume has been constructed on this principle, which is no doubt correct, down to the middle of the seventeenth century. From about 1660 to 1685 no date-letter ■■ all ■■ used, but at the very end of the century there are traces of ■ renewal of the use.

After 1624 the shape of the shield containing the lion and castle ■■ somewhat more regular than before, though still shaped out, the castle being altered from the rudely outlined building of older stamps into a conventional heraldic tower.

In the seventeenth century, ■ double-seeded rose surmounted by a crown, or a seeded rose and a crown ■■ two separate stamps, ■■ added ■■ ■ standard mark. After 1701 there is little record of Norwich plate, and the privilege of assaying silver ■■ abandoned.

TABLE I.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1565		1567	 Estoile of six rays
Do.	Do.	Do.	■ and cross, as in 1565
1566	 The sun, no shield .	Do.	Do. .
1567	Do.		

NORWICH





























DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1567	 Maidenhead, in plain shield.	1627	A Pegasus
Do.	Do.	1632	Two horses passant counterpassant, the surmounting the other.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Lion rampant, in shaped shield.
Do.	 Trefoil slipped in plain shield.	1633	 Arthur Haalewood, free 1625.
Do.	Do.	1634	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield, as in 1632.
Do.	 Flat fish in oval shield.	1636	A large bird; probably palkan vulning herself.
Do.	Do.	1637	T.S. as below, 1640.
 Orb and cross, as in 1565 .		c. 1637	Lion rampant, as in 1632 .
Do.	Do.	1638	Do.
Do.	Cross pattée		
Do.	Trefoil, as in 1567	1638	A large bird, as in 1636 .
1569	 Inscribed "made by John Stone Robert Stone."	1640	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Probably Timothy Skottowa.
c. 1595	 Do.	1641	 cf. 1680

TABLE II.



1661		c. 1689		
c. 1662	 do. do.	1691	Do. do. do.	
c. 1675	Do.	1692	Do.   do.	
 Do.  do.		1694	Do. do.  do.	
1679	Do. do. do. do.	Do.	Do. do. do.	
 (As on Bp.'s Palace Chapel plate of c. 1662.)		c. 1695	Do.  do.	
Do.	  	Do.	Do. do. 	
1685	As patent, 1675.—St. Peter's, Hungate.	c. 1696	Do. 	
		c. 1697	 	





CHESTER




111111

The first notice of its history as an assay town practically commences with its charter from King James II., dated March 6, 1685. The first notice in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company there of the marks to be used, is of the following year, 1686, a date which barely anticipates the modern re-settlement of 1701.

A date-letter  adopted in the year 1689, and the regular change of letter each year following.



The alphabet used in 1689 is given  of Roman capitals in the minutes; though this is not, of course, conclusive evidence, especially  it is known that the letters for 1689 and 1690 were not of that character. In any case it must have come to a premature end with the letter I for 1697-8. This fragment of an alphabet is given after the old Norwich alphabets.

The coat of the city  used at this time for the "punson" was  dagger between three garbs. The crest  a sword erect with  band across the blade. These marks disappear in 1701, having probably only been used from 1686 till that year.















The office established here in 1701 has been at work ever since, though sometimes on  small scale; its distinguishing mark was at first a shield bearing the city  of three lions passant guardant dimidiated, *per pale* with three garbs also dimidiated. This was the coat used before 1686. It  again changed in the later part of the last century for a dagger erect between three garbs; the rest of the marks correspond with those of the other provincial towns, the leopard's

CHESTER





head having been used from 1720 to 1839, when it  discontinued.

The only well-known smiths of the Queen Anne epoch are the Richardsons, whose marks constantly occur 1714-48. It is Ri in the Britannia period, and appears  two Roman capital letters RR linked back to back, on old sterling silver after 1720. The word Sterl.  a second mark occurs with the Ri mark on the mace dated 1718 at Carnarvon. It is also found about 1683 with other makers' marks.











EXAMPLES OF OLD CHESTER PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK  NAME.
1685	 P. Pember-ton.
1689	    P. Edwards.
Do.	    Ralph Wal-ley, ent. 1682.
1690	    Do.






EXAMPLES CHESTER PLATE 1701.





DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK  NAME.
c. 1701	Bu Nathl. Bullen, adm. 1669.	c. 1701	 Probably P. Pen-nington.
Do.	Ta	Do.	Ro Thos. Robinson, 1682—1710.
Do.	Co	1704	 Richard Richard-
Do.	Gi Perhaps Tho. Git- tens, of Shrews- bury, 1695—1741.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	Sa Perhaps Thos. Sandford, of Shrewsbury, 1682 —1741.	1709	. . . . .
		1713	 Richard Richard- son.
		Do.	. . . . .





EXETER

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK  NAME.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK  NAME.
1714	. . . . .	1728	 Richardson.
1715	. . . . .	1730	
1717	. . . . .	1736	 above in 1728.
1718	. . . . .	1738	 above 1728.
1719	 Richardson.	1748	
1721	Ri, as in 1713.	1769	Do.
1722		Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 Thos. Maddock.	1772	
1723	Ri, as in 1719.	1774	 Geo. Walker.
Do.	. . . . .	1779	 Jos. Walley.
1728	. . . . .	



EXETER







The old Exeter mark was a large Roman capital letter  crowned; examples of it  not uncommonly found  in other parts of England. Hardly any two marks are exactly alike,  of them being surrounded with a plain, others with  dotted circle; whilst in later times than Elizabethan the escutcheon also follows the shape of the contained letter. Very occasionally the **X** is not crowned.

In the sixteenth century, the letter, enclosed in a plain  dotted circle, is usually accompanied by two pellets, mullets, or quatrefoils,  in each side angle of the **X**, but in the next century these pellets  wanting, although the dotted circle is retained. In the  of spoons it is always found in the bowls in the usual place.





It is almost invariably accompanied by  maker's mark, which is the whole,  sometimes what  to be  part, of the surname, and, in the latter cases, somewhat unintelligible. A good



EXETER

many of the Elizabethan communion cups still to be  in Exeter parish churches, nearly all of them being of the years 1572, 1573,  1574, bear the word **IONS** with or without the crowned **X**.


Two stoneware jugs, formerly in the Staniforth Collection, have respectively **ESTON** and **EASTON** as their makers' marks, whilst  third, formerly in the Bernal collection, bears the name **HORWOOD**; all these are accompanied by the usual Exeter mark. **ESTON** is found  a communion cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, of which the date is 1590, and **EASTON** on the cup at Venn Ottery, dated 1582. A kind of rude letter **O** is usually found with the **ESTON** mark, which may be the initial of that maker's Christian name. To another mark, that of one **RADCLIFF**, as in the  of the **IONS** and **ESTON** marks, it is possible to assign a date, for it appears on a cup at St. Petrock's church in Exeter, engraved with 1640, a date which corresponds well with the year 1637 pounced on an apostle spoon with the  maker's mark, in the Staniforth collection. The mark  the apostle spoon is  follows:—





That  the cup gives the  initials in monogram . The name **COTON** occurs upon church-plate of the Elizabethan period sometimes with **D** and sometimes with  for initial letter.

Spoons occasionally bear the initials in the bowl, instead of the crowned **X**, and have the whole name  the back of the stem;  seal-headed baluster-ended spoons among the domestic plate

EXETER



still in use ■ Cotehele, the ancient Cornish seat of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe, bear **TM** in monogram within ■ dotted circle in their bowls, and **MATEV** ■ the stems; ■ others the word **BENLY** is to be found, with the Exeter mark in the bowl. **YEDS** occurs on ■ flat-stemmed spoon, and  on ■ apostle spoon of the late Mr. Staniforth's, both bearing the Exeter mark. **OSBORN** with the Exeter mark is the name ■ ■ apostle spoon with pricked date 1638, and also on ■ lion-sejant spoon dated in the ■ way 1663.





The mark  is on an undated lion-sejant spoon and  on a seal-head spoon, the first the property of Earl Amherst and the other of the author.

It is impossible to say for certain, even after the examination of so many specimens as are described here, whether ■ date-letter was ever used at Exeter; further research may clear up the question, but it is almost certain that a date-letter was not regularly used in the sixteenth, and not at all in the seventeenth century.
















After 1701 Exeter followed the procedure of the York assay office and carried on work until 1885. The distinguishing mark of the office is ■ castle of three towers. At first the mark used ■ a somewhat bold one: the two outer towers, which ■ lower in the shield than the central one, ■ bent inwards towards it, and the shield is shaped | but after 1709, or thereabouts, the shield is reduced in size, and ■ made of the ordinary plain angular

EXETER

heraldic pattern, with the towers smaller and upright. In the  of both the shields there is what might be taken for a small flaw running from the central tower to the bottom of the shield; this in reality denotes the partition *per pale* of the field  which the triple castle of the city of Exeter is borne.






The first alphabet used for date-letters  of Roman capitals, A and B being found in ornamental shields. Roman letters, capital  small, were used until 1837, then  an alphabet of Old English capitals. This was accompanied by the Britannia and lion's head erased until 1720, when,  at York, the Exeter office adopting the leopard's head in 1720, continued its use long after the passing of the Act of 1739.

EXAMPLES OF OLD EXETER PLATE.

MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
 IONS	c. 1580	 ESTON
Do.	1581	 ESTON
Do.	1582	 EASTON
D COTON	Do.	 ESTON
I  IONS	1590	 ESTON
 IONS	1637	 RADCLIFF
Do.	1638	 OSBORN
 IONS	1640	 RADCLIFF
T MAREY	1641	
IONS	1688	 (twice) and passant.
ESTON		
 IONS		

EXETER

EXAMPLES ■■■ EXETER PLATE ■■■■ 1700.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1701		1712		1726	
		1713			
1702		1714		1728	J H
				Do.	(P.E.)
1704		1715		1729	
1705		Do.		1730	
				1731	
Do.		Do.		1734	
1706					
		1716		1740	
1709		1717			
		1718		1743	
Do.					
1710	(SW)	1725		1747	
1712		Do.		1748	

The retention of that mark after 1739 by those offices ■■■ probably owing to a misinterpretation of the Act of that year, which ■■■ doubt intended to confine the ■■■ of the leopard's head for the future to London. It was used ■■ Exeter ■■■ an unusually large oblong stamp, and forms a fine bold mark; indeed this may be said of all the punches employed in this city, the lion's head erased being of large size, and the Britannia ■■■ ■ rectangular punch as bold in its way ■■ that adopted for the leopard's head crowned in 1720. This last was still in ■■■ in 1773.

Other marks, entered by goldsmiths residing ■■ Launceston, Plymouth, Dunster, Truro, and other places as well ■■ Exeter, may also be given :

EXAMPLES OF PLATE AFTER 1700











DATE.	MARK.	NAME.	DATE.	MARK.	NAME.
1703	XL	Peeter Eliot, of Dartmouth.	1703	Ka	Thos. Hayaham, Bridge-water.
Do.		Jacob Tyth, of Launceston.	1706	SA	Thos. Sampson, Exon.
Do.	As	Mary Ashe, of Launceston.	Do.	SY	Pent. Simons, Plymouth.
1704	Wj	Richard Wilcocks, of Ply-mouth.	1710	TR	Geo. Trowbridge, [redacted]
Do.	HO	Mr. Richard Holin, of Truro.	1711	To	— Tolcher, Plymouth.
Do.	SW	Edward Sweet, of Dunster.	1714	Wo	Andrew W., [redacted]
Do.	VA	[redacted] Vavasor, of Totto-	Do.	[redacted]	Pent. Symonds.
1705	Ca	[redacted] Catkitt, [redacted]	1716	[redacted]	Abraham Lovell,
Do.	[redacted]	James Strong, Exon.	1723	[redacted]	John Elston, junior, [redacted]
Do.	AA	John Manby, Dartmouth.			
Do.	RE	Thos. Reynolds, [redacted]			
Do.	PL	Richard Plint, Truro.			



HULL







Hull is not known to have marked plate in early times, and it would appear that goldsmiths' work [redacted] not carried [redacted] there [redacted] a large scale in the fifteenth century, from the fact that the wardens of the adjacent church of St. Augustine [redacted] Hedon dealt with [redacted] comparatively distant goldsmith at Lincoln [redacted] the middle of that century, instead of [redacted] [redacted] Hull, only seven or eight miles away. However, there [redacted] evidence, somewhat later, that [redacted] goldsmiths' company had been [redacted] existence for some time prior to 1598.

In and near Hull there is a good deal of plate,

HULL

chiefly of the seventeenth century, bearing either the letter **H** (for Hull), or the town  of three ducal   above the other, or both these marks combined, and in every case accompanied by  maker's mark. These latter  the maker's initials in shields of very marked shape, and all but two of them with some distinguishing emblem, such as   crown, star, or other like addition. It may be further noted that the town mark, whether it be the **H** or the three crowns, always varies in form with the different makers' marks, and  suggests that it was struck by the goldsmith himself, and not by the officials of any local Goldsmiths' Hall. Possibly  similar explanation may account for the varieties of the old Exeter mark, neither Exeter  Hull possessing touches authorised by the Act of 1423.



















Ten different Hull goldsmiths' marks have been noted  some sixty pieces of plate, dated from 1587 to 1712. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a date-letter seems to have been adopted for some six years or so, and then abandoned. A communion cup at Trinity House bears the maker's mark **KM** accompanied by a shield of the town arms, and  large capital italic *E*, very like the York letter of 1666. The letters *A*, *D*, and *F*, corresponding in character with the *E*, have also been found in conjunction with the maker's mark **EM**.

About 1630 both the **H** mark and the three-crowns  mark  found together  pieces of plate, and this seems  indicate the period of change from the  town mark  the other.









The following is a list of examples of Hull-marked plate :

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

OF HULL PLATE.

TOWN MARKS.	MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
H . .	 J. Clarkson .	1587	Com. cup.—Trinity Church, Hull; also (n.d.) seal-head spoon.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	. . . . .	. .	Com. cup.—Cabourne, Linca.
H and 3 	 (twice) . . .	1621	 cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 	 Robinson, 1617.	1629	Com. cup  paten.—North Frodingham, Yorks.; and silver  of cocoanut.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	Do.	1630	Com. cup.—Hessle, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1638	Com. cup and paten.—Burton Pidsea, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1640	Com. cup and cover.—Welwick, Yorks.; also, undated, several com. cups in Yorkshire  Lincolnshire.
 in bowl, H on shanks.	Do. (on shanks) . . .	. . .	Two seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H (twice)	 Chr. Watson * .	1638	Two  cups and covers.—St. Mary's, Hull.
H (on shank).	Do. on bowl and on shank.	. .	Seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull, and T. M. Fallow, Esq.
3 crowns (twice).	 (twice) Jas Birkby, free 1651.*	. .	Two-handled porringer.—Hon.  Rev.  Lawley.
3 crowns (twice).	 Mangia. 1660.*	1666	Com. cup  cover. — Beverley Minster.
3 crowns (once).	Do.	1668	Com. cup.—Marfleet, Yorks.

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE








TOWN MARKS.	MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
3 crowns (twice).	■ ■ (as before) . .	1674	Paten.—Barnoldby-le-Beck, Linca.
Do. . .	Do.	1676	Com. cup.—Kirk Ella, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1678	Com. cup.—Elloughton, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.		Small mace, Hull, and several pieces of plate ■ Trinity Ho., Hull, ■ church plate in Yorks. ■ Lancs. ■ dated.
3 crowns (once).	Do. and date letter. 	. .	Sugar sifter with Frodingham family ■ — Bohn collection; also mace.—Great Grimsby.
3 crowns (twice).	Do. (twice) and date letter. 	. .	Com. cup.—Coppgrove, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. ■ date letter. 	. .	Tankard.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	 Tho. Hebden, free 1681.	1689	Peg tankard.—Hedon Corporation.
Do. . .	Do.	1689	Tumbler and (not dated) caudle cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull; ■ paten.—Preston, near Hull.
3 ■ (once).	 and date letter.   on paten ■	. .	Com. cup.—Trin. Ho. Chapel, Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	K.M. (in pointed shield).	1695	Com. cup.—Skeffling, Yorks.
Do. . .	K.M. (in shaped shield).	1697	Tobacco box.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
■ (twice).		1708	Yorkshire ch. plate.
Do. . .	Do.	1712	Lid ■ Com. cup.—Thorgumbald, Yorks.; and (N.D.) com. cup.—Preston, ■ Hull; a ■ small tumbler cup.—T. ■ Fallow, Esq.

SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

Owing to the comparatively recent establishment of these assay offices, their work has not yet acquired any archæological interest; the marks are—the maker's (which is to be the first letters of his Christian and surname), the lion passant, ■ distinct variable letter to be changed annually upon the election of new wardens for each company, and the mark of the Company. This mark is ■ crown in the case of Sheffield, whilst ■■ anchor distinguishes articles assayed at Birmingham. For silver of the higher standard, the Britannia stamp alone, unaccompanied by that of the lion's head erased, has been used by these offices. The Birmingham date-letters have been regular alphabets, but at Sheffield for the first half-century the letters were selected ■■ random; since 1824, however, both have used regular alphabets, though Sheffield has here and there omitted some letters.

EXAMPLES ■■ SHEFFIELD PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK ■■	NAMF.
1773		Probably John Winter & Co., ent. 1773.*
Do.	■o.	
1775		Geo. Ashfield & Co., ent. 1773.*
1777		In plain square.
		Tudor and Leader, ent. 1773.*
1785		John Parson & Co., ent. 1783.*
1792	Do.	
1793		Natt. Smith & Co.
1794		John Green ■ Co., ■■ 1792.

* *English Goldsmiths.* R. C. Hope, F.S.A.

GATESHEAD—LEEDS

In addition to the towns empowered to mark plate by Act of Parliament, plate was made in other localities bearing marks that cannot be traced to any outside jurisdiction, but which may safely be attributed to the following towns :

GATESHEAD

A little plate was made and marked in Gateshead at the same period as in Hull. A tankard with flat lid of the later part of the seventeenth century, and a small mug in the possession of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., both of which can be traced to a Northumbrian family, have a goat's head couped in a circle and the initials **A.F.**, also in a circular stamp, both marks twice repeated.



The mark of a pendent lamb, like the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, is possibly referable to Leeds. It occurs with a maker's mark of **TB** in a heart-shaped shield on a paten at Almondbury Church in Yorkshire, and on a tumbler cup in the late Mr. Cripps's possession, etc. It is also found with maker's mark of **ST** in linked letters on a shaped escutcheon on a pair of patens, one of which is dated 1702, at Harewood Church in the same county, and with a fleur-de-lys and maker's mark **A.M.** (probably A. Mangey) on a rat-tail spoon in the E. James coll. Another spoon has the mark in a square shield, maker's mark **BB** in a heart-shaped shield, and an italic *B*.



Do.



do.

Comm. cup.—Almondbury, Yorks.

Also rat-tail spoon.—Richd. Wilson, Esq.

Tumbler cup.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

Do.



Pair of patens. one dated 1702.—Harewood, Yorks.

CARLISLE—LINCOLN



A single maker of village church-plate in the neighbourhood of Carlisle seems to have used ■ seeded ■ well ■ his initials. His name ■ probably Edward Dalton, and his mark is found on small and rudely made communion cups of the early Elizabethan period ■ Ireby, Bolton, Long Marton, and Cliburn, all in the county of Cumberland.



Rude Communion cups.—Ireby, Bolton, etc.,
Cumb.

The seeded rose is taken from the old city arms; and the same mark was used for stamping weights and measures at Carlisle.

LINCOLN

A mark usually found alone, and therefore only ■ maker's mark, occurs on about forty Elizabethan communion cups in Lincolnshire, and may pretty safely be assigned to ■ Lincoln craftsman,

Communion cup, dated 1596.—Osbornby, North Cockerington, and Marsh Chapel,
Linc.










Do. ■ 1570.—Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby, Linc.

Do. undated.—Haxey, Boultham, Scotton, etc., Linc.

On the two examples of the year 1570, at Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby respectively, a pointed star, formed of nine small indentations without any shield ■ escutcheon, is found, ■ well as the above-mentioned maker's mark, and is accompanied by ■ capital Roman I. *incuse*.

TAUNTON—DORCHESTER

TAUNTON

A mark of considerable interest is found on flat-handled spoons prick-marked with dates ranging from 1770 to 1790. It consists of  the stem of  large letter T, and  doubt stands for the town of Taunton. It is in the bowl of the spoon, which has TD with  fleur-de-lys under the letters  an escutcheon for maker's mark on the back of the handle. This spoon is in the collection of Mr. Chichester, of Hall. The same marks  found on  beaker in the Staniforth collection; on  paten dated 1676  Wootton Courtenay in Somersetshire; and on spoons of 1686 and 1691, noted by the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and many others.






Spoon, dated 1673.—C. Chichester, Esq., Hall, Devon.


Do.
Do.

Paten, dated 1676.—Wootton Courtenay, Som.

Communion cup, dated 1678.—Woolavington, Som.

[These spoons are generally decorated  the back of the bowl with arabesques in die-stamping  either side of the rat-tail, and in front  the top of the handle.]

DORCHESTER

The following mark has lately been identified  that of Lawrence Stratford, of Dorchester, who, in 1579, 1583, and 1593, is mentioned in the Corporation and other records.



☙ Paten cover,  1574.—Maiden Newton, Dorset.

KING'S LYNN—SANDWICH

BARNSTAPLE

A spoon, bearing the following group of marks, viz. :



made by John Peard, of Barnstaple. He buried there Nov. 15, 1680.

KING'S LYNN

Examples of plate are known, marked with the arms of Lynn, accompanied by a maker's mark. This town mark consists of a shield bearing three congers' heads erect, each with a cross croset fitché in the mouth; and it is found on a communion cup at the church of St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich, and on a paten in St. Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn.

SANDWICH

A very peculiar communion cup of tazza form and early sixteenth-century date, at St. Mary's, Sandwich, bears with other marks a lion passant and ship's hull dimidiated and conjoined, from the town arms. Its approximate date is known by the coincidence of the cup exactly matching a tazza also used as a chalice, at Wymeswold in Leicestershire, which is hall-marked 1512, and also a similar tazza in the possession of Lord Swaythling, of the year 1500 (see illustration, No. 26).

PROVINCIAL MARKS

■■■■■■■■■■

A mark frequently found by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, in Dorsetshire, has ■■■■ been identified as that of Richard Orange, of Sherborne, in that county.



Dorsetshire church-plate ■■■■ 1574 to 1607.
Somersetshire do. ■■■■ 1572 to 1603.

DOUBTFUL AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKS ■■■■



The above ■■■■ ■■■■ of the local marks which ■■■■ at present be traced home with certainty. But there are other marks, many of them pretty well known, that are of interest to us to note. They ■■■■ generally of the middle of the seventeenth century; the articles bearing them probably escaped more regular marking owing to the social disturbances with which their makers ■■■■ surrounded.

One of the best known of such marks is a fleur-de-lys within ■ plain ■ sometimes beaded circle. It is often found in the bowls of spoons of that date. Another is ■ cross in a beaded circle, pricked date 1628.

Yet another is a small and indistinct mark of a circle crossed and re-crossed with lines, some of them running, like the spokes of ■ wheel, ■ the centre. This ■■■■ found in the bowl of ■ spoon in the collection of the late Mr. R. Temple Frere, and of ■■■■ ■ Cotehele: both of these have a small sitting figure like Buddha, by way of knop, and both have as maker's mark the letters ■■■■ with ■ five-pointed star between them ■■■■ the back of the stems; ■ seal-headed spoon

PROVINCIAL MARKS


also  Cotehele bears the  marks, and 1647 for date pricked upon it.

A fourth mark of the same kind is formed of four small hearts arranged with the points inwards,  to form a sort of quatrefoil. As a general rule, this class of marks may be referred to the reign of Charles I., or else  the time of the Commonwealth.

   **COMMUNION** Communion cup, Eliz. band.—Halwell, Devon.

Com. cup and cover, dated 1572.—Stanton, Glouc.



Church plate, dated 1574—75—76.—Somersetshire. The second mark  often found sideways.


In bowl and  handle. Maidenhead spoon (from Edkins collection).—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

 In bowl.    On handle. Seal-head spoon, c. 1620.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.


    Church plate, dated 1691.—Bradford  Todwick, Yorks.

   Rat-tailed spoon.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

Some spoons with very similar marks to the above-mentioned example of 1620 were in the late Mr. R. Temple Frere's collection. They are of about the  date,  being pricked 1629.

The following marks occur mostly alone,  follows:—

 cup  Snave, Kent, with the letter  reversed.

Com. cups, with Eliz. bands, dated 1570—76—77.—Cricklade St. Mary and Somerford Keynes, Wilts; Winchcomb, Glouc.;  others sometimes with another mark—W.

Com. cup, dated 1571.—Upcerne, Dorset.

Com. cups,  1573  1577.—Swepton  Dadlington, Leics.; Preston Bagot, Warwick, 1591.

Alms dish.—St. Mary,  Bailly,  City;  on the smaller  Wilton, Wilts. The latter piece   fecit, 1639.

PROVINCIAL MARKS

Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Curry Mallet, Som.



Com. cup, Exeter pattern, 1574.—Exton, Som.



Com. cup, Exeter pattern, 1574.—Libstock, Som.



Early 1587 cup and cover.—Preston-on-Stour, Glouc.



(Probably Wm. Mutton of Chester, d. 1588). Com. cup, given 1574.—Clynnog, N. Wales; 1587 church-plate in Chester.



1587 church-plate bearing these marks is 1587 in Suffolk. Both occur together on a piece of church-plate and on a spoon in a private collection. 1668.



1587.—Long Itchington, Warwickshire.



1587 cover, 1575.—Nolton, S. Wales. This mark 1587 on much church-plate in St. David's Diocese, 1587 from 1574 1587.



Com. cup, 1619.—Gosberton, Linc.

Paten, c. 1640.—Tisbury, Wilts.

Com. cup, c. 1655.—Wraxall, Dorset.



(Probably Thos. Vyner.) Gold chalice of middle of seventeenth century.—Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.



(Probably Wm. Cossley of Gloucester, d. 1691.) Four times 1587 flagon.—S. Nicholas, Glouc. Given 1668.

(Probably Nath. Bullen of Chester, adm. 1669, steward 1683).—S. Mary's, Chester.



Com. 1587 and paten, dated 1677. Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts. Also paten, undated.—Winkfield, Wilts.




























Spoon, pricked date 1685.—Dunn-Gardner Coll. Charles II. tankard, 1683.—Per Mr. L. Reid.

Flagon, given 1700.—Corsley, Wilts. Also paten given 1704. Kingston Deverill, Wilts.

Set of church-plate, dated 1706.—Bruton, Som. 1587 paten, undated, Ansford, Som. Also cup 1587 1587 salver with casing of pierced work.—Colerne, Wilts. Also paten, 1587 1707.—Foulshot, Wilts.

PROVINCIAL MARKS

An indistinct  mark found by the late Mr. Trollope in Leicestershire prevails widely on Elizabethan church-plate in Warwickshire, and the cinquefoil  five-petalled flower, as  Long Itchington, Warwickshire, 1587, is also  recognised Warwickshire mark. It is not unfrequently found on seal-head spoons in the Midlands. Both the two last-named marks, occurring  they do near Coventry, may be referable to that city or  goldsmiths there.

The  and fleur-de-lys (the latter mark  first *incuse*, but later in  circular punch) may be Ipswich town marks  different periods, the  indicating the older form of the  of that town—Gippeswic. Occasionally  wavy  is indented by the side of the  This seems, like the Norwich zigzag, to be the mark made in scraping silver for assay, and tends to confirm the idea that the  is an official, and not a private mark. Besides the  and the fleur-de-lys marks  sexfoil, the letter  under a crown, and the mark of four hearts in a cross are  on church-plate in parts of Suffolk. Indeed, before 1700 much provincial plate is either unmarked, has maker's initials or  nondescript marks, the significance of which  only be guessed at. Besides the capital  in Suffolk another  is found  church-plate in Worcestershire, indicating probably Worcester. This list will be prolonged by the experience of most readers of this volume.


















The following table gives  summary, in  form convenient for reference, of all that has been said about ancient provincial English hall-marks, and  illustrations of those which  of the  importance to the collector of old plate :

TABLE ■■■ THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	from 1701 to 1890.	M.A.	OFFICE
YORK.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia, § Lion passant.	Annual letter.	Sovereign's head.	Initials, viz. : 1701—1720. of ■■■ letters 1739 onward, ■■■ letters of Christian and surname.	City ■■■ : 5 lions passant on ■■■    C. 1720. C. 1780. C. 1787 —1788. 1790.
	Ditto, O.S. 1720.	Leopard's head crowned.* Ditto.	Ditto.				
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.						
CHESTER.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.† Ditto.	Britannia, Lion passant. Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms : a castle with 3 towers.    circa from circa modern. 1701—1709. 1709.
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.						
	Gold, 22-c., 1844.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.‡ Ditto.	Britannia, Lion passant. Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms, 1701—1784, 3 passant dim., impaled with 3 garbs dim. ; from 1784 sword erect between 2 garbs.   

* Discontinued ■■■ 1837. † Discontinued about the ■■■ of the 18th century. ‡ Discontinued in 1839.
§ ■■■ 1714 ■■■ were rudely engraved ■■■ large punches.

TABLE ■ MARKS USED ■ THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701—continued

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY ■ DEC. 1, 1764, TO 1800.	MAKER.	OFFICE ■■■■
NEWCASTLE- UPON-TYNE.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia.	Annual letter.	Sovereign's Initials (see pre- coding page).	City Arms: 3 castles.  to circa circa 1793 1798 from circa 1795. to 1798. to 1798. 1798.
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720, Gold, 23-c., till 1844.	Leopard's head crowned. Ditto.	Lion passant. Ditto.			
BIRMING- HAM, since 1773.	Silver, O.S. Ditto, N.S. Gold. 1824—1844.	... .. As in London; but anchor instead of leopard's head.	Lion passant. Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	An anchor. 
	Silver, O.S. Ditto, N.S.	... .. ... ..	Lion passant. Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	A crown. 



■ As to Gold.—Since 1798 18-carat gold has been allowed; to be stamped with a ■ 18 for standard marks, ■ other marks ■ given above.




Since 1844 ■ gold has borne a crown ■ 22 for standard marks, instead of ■ standard marks given above.

In 1854 3 lower standards { 15-carat } to bear { 15 ■ 625 } respectively, } together with date, maker's ■
gold ■ authorised { 12 ■ } the { 12 and 5 } for standard marks; ■ sovereign's head, ■ on
■ follows:— { 9-carat } figures { ■ 375 } marks; } articles ■ duty.






CHAPTER III




SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

IN Scotland attention was paid at an early period to the fineness of wrought gold and silver, and steps  taken by the Legislature  prevent frauds in the working of those metals.


In 1489  statute of the second Parliament of James IV. enacted that every goldsmith should have an especial mark, sign, and token  be put to his work, and that  deacon of the craft of goldsmiths should examine the said work, and put his mark and sign upon the work as a token of its true assay.

The earliest marks, therefore, were the maker's and deacon's punches only, to which the mark of the town of Edinburgh was added in 1483.





The introduction of a variable date-letter seems nearly coincident with the granting of the charter of James VII., the first mention of it being in September, 1681, when  small black letter   adopted  the letter for the ensuing year. It has been changed regularly ever since  the first hall-day in October.


We have  enumerated four of the marks to be found  plate assayed in Edinburgh—the maker's, the deacon's, the castle, and the date-letter. Two others have to be mentioned—one an alteration and the other  addition. In 1759 the deacon's mark was abolished, the standard

SCOTLAND






mark of a thistle being substituted for it; and in 1784, as in England, the Sovereign's head  ordained as a duty mark.

To sum up in chronological form, the Edinburgh marks are :

1. Maker's mark, from 1457.
2. Standard mark, being deacon's initials from 1457  1681; and assay-master's from 1681  1759, when the thistle  substituted for it.
3. The town mark of a castle, from 1483.
4. The date-letter from 1681-2.
5. The duty mark of the Sovereign's head, from 1784,  in England.

As so much of our means of dating old Scotch plate depends upon the deacon's mark, the first thing to do is to give a list of the deacons of the craft from early times down to the year 1681, when the deacon's initials ceased to be used as the standard mark; and after doing so, it will be as well to give a tabular view of  typical examples of Edinburgh marks from 1617 to 1778, in order that the character of Scotch hall-marking may be seen at a glance.

* LIST EDINBURGH DEACONS.

1525. ADAM LIES.	1554. THOMAS EWING.
1526. THOMAS RYND.	1556. THOMAS RYND.
1529. MICHAELI. GILBERT.	1558. MICHAELL GILBERT.
1530. JAMES COLLIE.	1561. THOMAS EWING.
1531. ALLANE 	1562. GEORGE RIND.
1532. JOHN LYLE.	1563. JAMES COLLIE.
1534. GEORGE HERIOT.	1564. Do.
1535. THOMAS RYND.	1565-6-7. GEORGE HERIOT.
1544. JOHN LYLE.	 JAMES MOSMAN.
1547. ARCHIBALD MAYSONN.	1572. ADAM CRAIG.
1548. JOHN GILBERT.	1573. Do.
1550. JOHN LYLE.	1574. DAVID DENNISTON.
1551. MICHAELL RYND.	1575.  HERIOT.
1552.  EWING.	1577. WILLIAM COLLIE.
1553. Do.	1578. 

* See "Old English Plate" (W. J. Cripps, C.B.)

EDINBURGH DEACONS

1579. EDWARD HAIRT.	1633. [REDACTED] CRAWFURD.
1580. Do.	1634. Do.
1581. DAVID DENNEISTOUN.	1635. ADAM LAMB.
1582. EDWARD HAIRT.	1636. Do.
1583. THOMAS ANNAND.	1637. J [REDACTED] SCOTT.
1584. GEORGE HERIOT.	1638. Do.
1585. JOHN MOSMAN.	1639. ADAM LAMB.
1586. [REDACTED] MOSMAN.	1640. THOS. CLEGHORN.
1587. ADAME CRAIGE.	1641. Do.
1588. ADAME CRAIGE.	1642. JAS. DENNEISTOUN.
1589. GEORGE HERIOT, SR.	1643. Do.
1590. Do.	1644. ADAM LAMB.
1591. WILLIAM COLIE.	1645. Do.
1592. Do.	1646. JOHN SCOTT.
1593. Do.	1647. Do.
1594. Do.	1648. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1595. CLAUDERONE BEYBEARD.	1649. Do.
1596. [DAVID HERIOT]	1650. JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1597. DANIELL CLAUFURD.	1651. Do.
1598. GEORGE HERIOT.	1652. Do.
1599. DAVID HERIOT.	1653. ANDREW BURNETT
1600. Do.	[BURRELL].
1601. GEORGE FOULLIE.	1654. Do.
1602. Do.	1655. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1603. GEORGE HERIOT.	1656. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1604. ROBERT COLIE.	1657. JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1605. GEORGE FOULLIS.	1658. Do.
1606. Do.	1659. ANDREW BURNETT
1607. GEORGE HERIOT.	[BURRELL].
1608. ROBERT DENNEISTOUN.	1660. Do.
1609. Do.	1661. PATRICK BORTHWICK.
1610. GEORGE FOULLIE.	1662. Do.
1611. DAVID PALMER.	1663. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1612. Do.	1664. Do.
1613. JAMES DENNEISTOUN.	1665. JAS. SYMONTONE.
1614. Do.	1666. Do.
1615. GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1667. ALEX. SCOTT.
1616. Do.	1668. Do.
1617. JOHN LINDSAY.	1669. ALEX. REID.
1618. Do.	1670. Do.
1619. JAS. DENNEISTOUN.	1671. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1620. Do.	1672. Do.
1621. GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1673. THOS. CLEGHORN.
1622. Do.	1674. EDWARD CLEGHORN [ALEX.
1623. GILBERT KIRKWOOD.	REID].
1624. Do.	1675. W. LAMB.
1625. ALEX. REID.	1676. Do.
[REDACTED] LAMB.	1677. ALEX. REID.
1627. ADAM LAMB.	1678. Do.
1628. Do.	1679. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1629. ALEX. [REDACTED]	1680. Do.
1630. Do.	1681. THOS. YOUNSTON.
1631. JAS. DENNEISTOUN.	1682. Do.
1632. Do.	

EDINBURGH

To illustrate the use of the deacon's mark in dating old Scotch plate, is the proper place to turn here to our tabular view of marks on old plate. The series of marks are numbered to correspond with the biographical notes which belong to them and follow them. The maker's mark is as a rule found on the left of the Edinburgh mark, and the deacon's or assay-master's on the right of it.

1.—1617. Edinburgh City

2.—1618. Fyvie com. cup.

3.—1633. Trinity College
bread-plate.

4.—1642. Tolbooth
Chamber
Edinburgh.

5.—1646. Newbattle com.
cup.

6.—1657.
mugs.

7.—1677.
com. cup.

8.—1686. Dunblane
cups.

9.—1693. Culrois
cups, dated 1693.

10.—1717. Legerwood
1717.



EDINBURGH

11.—1728. William Ay-



12.—1735. James Kerr.



13.—1746. [redacted] Lo-
thian.



14.—1760. Robt. Gordon.



15.—1778. Patrick Robert-
son.



EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, prior to 1681.

Maker's [redacted] Deacon's [redacted]





- | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---|
| 1561 | | | Maker, Alex. Auchinleck. Deacon, Thos. Ewing. Mazer, dated 1567.—St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrew's. |
| 1586? | | | Maker [redacted] Deacon, probably John Mosman. Com. cup, undated.—Roseneath. |
| 1596-9? | | | [Maker, Hugh Lyndsay, adm 1587. Deacon, David Heriot, adm. 1592.]—Com. cup, undated. Currie. |
| c. 1610 | | | Maker, Robt. Dennistoun [adm. 1597]. Deacon, illegible. The George Heriot Loving Cup, formed of a [redacted] shell.—The Heriot Trust, Edinburgh. |
| 1617-8 | | | Maker, G. Kirkwoode, as in 1623-4. Deacon, John Lyndsay. Com. cups, undated.—Carnstairs and Glencairn. |
| 1619-20 | | | Maker as last. Deacon, James Dennistoun [adm. 1598]. Com. cup, undated.—Blantyre. |
| 1623 4 | | | Maker and Deacon, [redacted] Kirkwoode. Com. cups, undated.—Marnock [redacted] Beith. |
| 1633 | | | Maker, probably Thos. Cleghorn [adm. 1604]. Deacon, George Crawford. Com. cups, dated 1633.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh. |
| 1638 | | | [Maker, John Fraser, [redacted] 1624]. Deacon, John Scott. Com. cup, tazza form on baluster stem, given 1638 to Monifuth.—Messrs. G. Lambert, 1888. |

EDINBURGH





- 1642-3 Maker, Nicol Trotter [adm. 1635]. Deacon, James Fairbairn. Com. cup, d. 1643.—Tolbooth Ch., Edinburgh.
- Do. Maker, John Scott. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1644.—Canongate Ch., Edinburgh.
- Do. ? [Robert Gibson, adm. 1628]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, undated.—Dalkeith.
- 1645 Maker 1633. Deacon, Adam Lamb. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
- 1645 Do. Maker [Andro Dennistoun, 1636]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, 1646.—Newbattle.
- 1649 Maker, John Scott. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Com. cup on baluster stem, 1650.—Dalmellington.
- Do. Maker, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Basin, 1649.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
- 1650 Maker, George Crawford. Deacon, James Fairbairn, as above in 1642-3. Com. cup, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
- 1653-4 Maker Deacon, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Com. cup, undated.—Paisley.
- 1655-6 Maker, Peter Neilson [adm. 1647]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Spoons.—Heirs of Thomas Maxwell.
- 1663-4? Maker, Alex. Scott [adm. 1649]. Deacon, Edward Cleghorn [adm. 1649]. Com. cups, undated.—Linlithgow.
- 1667 Maker, W. Law. Deacon, James Symontone. Com. cup, dated 1667. Glencross. Also Com. cup, 1673.—Mid-Calder.
- 1670 Maker and Deacon, Alex. 1670. Com. cups, dated 1670.—North Berwick.
- 1680 Maker and Deacon, Cleghorn. Com. cup, 1681.—Newbattle.

EDINBURGH PLATE, 1681.

WILLIAM'S MARKS AND THE Assay-master's Mark till its abolition in 1759.

- 1682   [Probably James Cockburn, adm. 1669.] Jug.—The late Lord Murray. Assay-master, John Borthwick, 1681-96.
- Do.   Duddington Church plate, dated 1682. [Rev. T. Burns reverses this mark attributes it to E. Cleghorn.]

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- 1682  Do. [Andrew Law.] Baptismal basin.—Tron Church, Edinburgh.
- Do.  Do. Com. cups.—Calross. [Rev. T. [redacted] [redacted] to W. Law.]
- Do.  Do. Com. cup.—Pittenweem.
- 1683  Do. (Thos. Yourston.) Com. cup.—Peebles.
- 1685 Do. Jas. Cockburn, [redacted] in 1682. Communion cups, [redacted] 1686.—Auchtermuchtie.
- 1689 (Do.) [redacted] plate, [redacted] 1690.
- 1690 [Walter Scott, adm. 1686] Church-plate, [redacted] 1689.—Temple Ch., Edinburgh.
- 1691 Do. [John Lawe, adm. 1662.] Com. cup, gift [redacted] Hay.—Falkland.
- 1692 [J[redacted] Syme, adm. 1687.] Church-plate, dated 1693.—Benholm.
- 1694 (Robert Ingles.) Church-plate, dated 1694.—Prestonkirk.
- 1695 (Thos. Cleghorn, adm. 1689.) Com. cups.—Prestonpans.
- 1698 [Thos. Ker, adm. 1694.] Trinity College Church plate, dated 1698. Also 1704 Com. cups, given 1705.—St. Michael's, Dumfries. Assay-master, James Penman, 1696—1708.
- 1701 [Geo. Scott, adm. 1697.] Communion cup, dated 1702.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
- Do. [J. Penman.] Com. plate, dated 1702.—Dunning, Perthshire.
- Do. Do. (Thos. Cleghorn, as in 1695.) Dalmeny Church plate, presented by Lord Rosebery, 1702. [redacted] 1703 Com. cups, dated 1703.—Mertoun Kirk, St. Boswell's.
- 1702 Com. cup, given 1702.—Pittenweem.
- 1703 Com. cup, given 1704.—New [redacted] Kirk, Edinburgh.
- Do. (Maker as in 1701.) [redacted] North [redacted] Communion cup, [redacted] 1704.
- 1704 [Alex. Kincaid, adm. 1692.] [redacted] Church plate, [redacted] 1705.
- 1705 [James Tait, adm. 1704.] Rattay Church plate. [redacted] 1731 Com. cups.—Crichton.
- 1707 | B.I (Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Communion cup, Croudale, Morayshire, given by Jean Houston, Lady Grant, 1708.

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1711	WS	Ⓔ	(Maker = in 1690.) Communion cups, dated 1708.—Lady Yester's Ch., Edinburgh. Assay-master, Edward Penman, 1708-29.
Do.	MY	Do.	[Mungo Yourstone, adm. 1702.] Baptismal laver, dated 1708.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
1708	Do.	Do.	Eddleston [] cups, dated 1709. Also 1714 Com. [] 1714.—Maryton.
Do.	RK	Do.	[Robt. Ker, [] 1705.] Com. cups.—Iron-gray.
1712	AF	Do.	[Alex. Forbes, adm. 1692.] Candlesticks.—Chuny.
1716	BI	Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Abbotshall (near Kirkaldy) Church plate, [] 1717.
1717			(Patrick Turnbull.) Legerwood Com. [] dated 1717.
Do.			(Robert Ingles, = [] 1694.) [] Church plate, dated 1718.
Do.			[John Seatoun, adm. 1688.] Com. cups, dated 1719.—Corstorphine.
1718			(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) [] Church plate, dated 1719.
1719			[Wm. Ged, adm. 1706.] Punch [] of [] Royal Company of Archers, dated 1720.
1720			[Alex. Simpson, adm. 1710.] Pencaltland Church plate, dated 1721.
1721			[Harry Beatone, adm. 1704.] Kelso Church plate, presented by Christiana Kerr, "daur. of the Master of Chatto and widow of Frogden, 1722."
[]			[Colin Campbell, [] 1714.] Spoons.—Alexander Drysdale, Esq. Also [] Com. cups, dated 1723.—Dalziel.
Do.			[Chas. Dickson, adm. 1719.] Com. cup, dated 1722.—Ayr.
1726			[Qy. Harry Beatone.] Forteviot (Perth) Church plate, given 1727.
1727			[Patrick Gream, adm. 1725.] [] spoons.—Marquis of []
1728		Do.	[Alexr. Edmonstone, adm. 1721.] Com. cups, [] 1729.—Anstruther Easter.
1729			(James Kerr.) St. Ninian's Church plate [] 1733 Com. cups, given 1734.—Auchinleck. Assay-master Archibald U [] 1729-40.
1733			[John Main, adm. 1729.] Kincardine Church plate, given 1733. Also 1733 Com. cup, dated 1734.—Panbride.
[]			(Wm. Ayton.) [] cup.—Kilrimney.

EDINBURGH

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1711	Y-K	Do.	(James Kerr, as in 1729.) Bowl on feet.— Castle Grant.
1736	Do.	Do.	(Do.) Set of silvers. Do.
Do.	HP	Do.	[Hugh Penn, adm. 1734.] Com. [] 1737.—Kinross.
1741	WA	GED	(Maker as in 1711. Dougal Ged, Deacon 1740-1, acting as Assay-master). Com. cup, dated 1742.—Newburgh.
Do.	LO	Do.	[Maker, Laurence Oliphant, 1737.] Deacon as [] 1742.— Allea.
1742	AB	EL	[Maker, Robt. Gordon, 1741.] Edw. Lothian, 1742-3, acting as Assay- master. Beakers, 1744.—Auldearn.
1743	EL	EL	[Maker, Edw. Lothian, again as [] for Assay [] as above.] Com. cups [] 1744.— Kembach.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Com. cups dated 1744.— Kirkcudbright.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Silver club, dated 1744.— Edinburgh Golf Club.
1747	CL	HG	Gathrie Church plate, dated 1748. Assay- master, Hugh Gordon, 1744-59.
1749	KVD	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Old Church, [] Communion cups, dated 1750.
1751	ELARR	Do.	[John Clark, adm. 1751.] Forks. Noted by author.
Do.	EO	Do.	[Ebenezer Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Kettle and stand. Noted by author.
1752	GED	Do.	(Dougal Ged, adm. 1734.) Spoons.
1753	IG	Do.	[James Gillsland, 1748.] Pepper-box.— Sir George Home, Bart. Also 1762 Com. cups, dated 1763.—Gordon.
1754	LSR	Do.	[Lothian and Robertson.] Lochgoilhead Church plate, given by Sir James Living- stone, of Glenierun, Bart., 1754.
1711	[]	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Double-handled por- ringer.—Castle Grant.
1760	[]	[]	[Alexr. Aitchison, adm. 1746.] Com. cup, dated 1761. —Langton.
1762	[]	[]	[William Drummond, St. Cuthbert Parish Chapel of Ease, Edinburgh, Com- adm. 1760.] munion plate, dated 1763.
1763	Do.	Do.	Do. baptismal laver [] 1763.
1765	K & []	(Maker as in 1755.)	Anchinleck Church plate, from Lady Anchinleck, "given by Lord Anchinleck, 1766."
1766	PR	(Patrick Robertson, adm. 1751.)	[] et.—Messrs. Mac- kay and Chisholm.
[]	Do.	Do.	Spoons.—Capt. Gordon of Cluny.
1771	I & W	[]	[James Walsh, adm. 1746.] Plain bowl. Castle Grant.

EDINBURGH

1776		[William Davie, 1740.] [] plate, dated 1776.
1777	PR	(Patrick Robertson, as 1766.) [] plate, dated 1777.
1783	WOD	(William Davie, as in 1776.) Cramond Church plate.
1784		[James Hewitt, adm. 1760.] St. Andrew's (Edinburgh) Church plate
1785		(Francis Howden.) Leecroft (Bridge of Allan) [] plate.
1788	PR	(Patrick Robertson, 1766.) Mauchline [] baptismal basin.
1789	Do.	(Do.) Pencaitland Church plate, given 1789.
1790	Do.	(Do.) Kippen Church plate, given 1790.
Do.		[Alex. Gairdner, 1754.] Carmylie Church plate, given 1791.
1791		[William and [] Can-] Tolbooth [] baptismal basin, renewed 1792.
1795		(William Robertson, adm. 1789.) [] Church plate.
1799	PH	(Francis Howden, as in 1785.) Kincardine Church plate, dated 1799.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

In *Glasgow* the old town mark [] the arms, with the bell on [] side of the tree, a letter G on the other; the fish's head is sometimes [] the dexter, and sometimes to the sinister side, and has a ring in its mouth: of this mark we have above twenty examples between the years 1694 and 1766.

On early plate the town mark is on a small round punch, so small that it is often difficult [] recognise the bearings [] all. In [] examples we have a date-letter, but it is impossible [] place them in regular order, except for a very short period. It seems probable that the letters used [] the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the following century [] of the same character as

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

those of the first two Edinburgh alphabets, and that the same letters stood for nearly the same years ■ both places. The letter S in various escutcheons which appears ■ several of the following examples in 1734, and later, and the letter O at c. 1770, ■ not ■ have been date-letters. Mr. A. J. S. Brook suggests that S denotes "standard" quality.

Glasgow, 1697. [Robert Brook, 1673.]
Church plate, dated 1697.—Hamilton.



Glasgow, 1701. Com. cups, formerly at
Cardross.—Sudeley Castle.



Glasgow, 1703. Renfrew Church plate.



Glasgow, 1708. Greenock, West Church plate.



Glasgow, 1710. Com. cups, dated 1709.—
Barony Church, Glasgow. Also at
Kilmarnock, 1709.



Glasgow, 1727. [Johan Biltzing, adm. 1717.]
Com. cups, dated 1727.—Dumbarton.



Glasgow, 1734. Com. cups, ■ 1734—
Barony Church, Glasgow.



Glasgow, 1752. Com cup, dated 1752.—
Dalmellington. Also cups dated 1752.—
Bothwell.



Glasgow, 1765. [Probably Bayne and Napier.]
St. Quivox Church plate.—Ayr.



Glasgow, c. 1770. [Milne and Campbell.]
Com. cups, undated.—Inverary.



In *Dundee* also the town mark was the arms, ■
pot of three growing lilies, of which ■ have only
a few examples. The shape of the flowers ■ ■
always quite the ■

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Dundee, 1652. Forgan Church plate,
Fife [Qy. Robert Gairdyne.]



Dundee, 1665. [redacted] parish church,
Also St. Vigean's,
Arbroath, dated 1667. [Thos.
Lyndsay, 1662.]



At *Aberdeen* the **WM** mark was a contraction
BD or ABD. In the first Aberdeen mark
given the **WM** stands for the maker's name, *Walter
Melvil*; the XX may be the quality of the silver.
ABD script letters **WM** used about 1770-80.

Aberdeen, 1650. King's College mace.
(Walter Melvil, Deacon, 1662.)



Aberdeen, 1666. Com. cup dated 1666;
Ellon, Aberdeenshire. (George
Walker, adm. 1685.)



Aberdeen [redacted] Three medals.—Grammar
School, Aberdeen. [Wm. Scott, adm.
1666.]



Aberdeen, 1685. Com. cup, Ellon, Aber-
deenshire. (George Walker.)



Early in the eighteenth century **WM** makers
at Aberdeen used a shield with three small castles,
WM unlike the better-known Newcastle mark,
instead of the letters ABD. Examples of this
are the following:

1715. [John Walker, adm. 1713.] Com. cups,
dated 1715.—Marykirk.














1731. [Alex. Forbes, adm. 1728.] Com. cup,
dated 1731.—St. Fergus.



The mark of AF is also known with the three
castles mark.






SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Later in the century the  mark in script letters  found;  for example  Dyce, in 1770   the mark of James Wildgoose, adm. 1763; and at Birnie, in 1778, with  the mark of James Law, adm. 1777.

Montrose. A mark formerly given as belonging either to Aberdeen or Montrose    be fairly identified by Mr. Brook as that of William Lindsay of Montrose from 1671 to 1708. It is found  follows, and the hammer shows that he belonged to the Hammermen's Society.

Montrose, 1682. Fordown Church plate,
Kincardineshire.



The *Inverness* town mark was, like that of Aberdeen, a contraction INS, but has  mark over these initials. A more modern maker's mark  with is that of *Charles Jamison*, who  in business there about the year 1810. Besides his initials there is an animal (very small) something like  dromedary, which happens  be the dexter supporter to the Inverness arms. The animal is found usually turned to the left, but sometimes to the right.

Inverness, 1810.—(Charles Jamison.)






Inverness. Soup ladle,   
—Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.











Inverness. Tea-spoons.—Marquess of Breadalbane.






The *Perth*  mark   spread eagle, sometimes single and sometimes double-headed,

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

part of the  arms, and was used along with the Edinburgh marks, as shown on the West Church communion plate. The double eagle with  (Robert Kay) is found  spoons of  modern date; and this maker's mark is also found with  a plain rectangular stamp on spoons, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane. It should be mentioned that the mark of a lamb and flag for Perth, with  for maker's mark, occurs on the communion cups of Coupar Angus, which are dated 1687, and  undated cup  Meigle, Perthshire. [Robert Gardiner, deacon for Edinburgh 1669, 1673, and 1674.]



Perth, 1771 The West Church,
Perth.



The *St. Andrew's* town mark  a St. Andrew's cross,  shown on the parish church communion plate; the  marks occur on a silver dish, thought to be a salt-cellar, belonging to St. Mary's College there.

St. Andrew's, 1671 The parish
church-plate, St. Andrew's.
[Patrick Gairden.]



Canongate, Edinburgh. The mark, borne  is usual  Scottish provincial plate between the reduplicated maker's mark, is the Canongate crest.

Canongate Burgh, Edinburgh.

Mr. Brook gives some other examples, but

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

always with ■ stag's head not having a ■ above it.

Banff. A small quantity of table plate ■ to have been made here, of which the spoon cited is ■ good example. [Patrick Scott, c. 1710-31.]

Banff. Spoon, Hanoverian pattern. (Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.)



Elgin. A soup-ladle has been noted by W. J. Cripps, C.B., bearing the mark **ELGIN** with four other marks, viz. ■ castle with two towers (twice repeated); ■ standing figure with a staff, and the maker's initials CF. Mr. A. J. S. Brook reads these marks ■ the figure of St. Giles, the west front of Elgin Cathedral, and the maker's mark of Charles Fowler, 1790-1820.

Greenock. Mr. Brook attributes the small mark of an anchor often found ■ Scottish plate to Greenock.

UNCERTAIN SCOTTISH MARKS

Pair of beaker cups, given 1750.—Drainie by Elgin.





Com. cup, dated 1633.—Fintray, Aberdeenshire.



■■■■■ GLASGOW

Lastly, we ■■■■ to the establishment of ■ ■■■■ assay office in Glasgow by ■ Act of 1819 (59 Geo. III. c. 28). The distinguishing mark was ■ be the ■■■■ of the city of Glasgow—a tree, fish, and bell; and its date-letters, complete alphabets of twenty-six letters each, have been regularly changed. They are given in Appendix B.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW

A new alphabet of italic capitals commenced in 1897. The standard mark is the lion rampant these three, together with the maker's mark and Sovereign's head, make up the  of marks  there.









Those readers who require still further information  the question of Scottish hall-marks  do better than refer to the large work of Rev T. Burns on *Old Scottish Communion Plate* Edinburgh, 1892.

TABLE   EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY.		MARK
EDINBURGH.	Silver, O.S.	Deacon's mark 1457 to 1759, then the thistle.	...	Annual letter from 1681.	Sovereign's head from 1784 to 1890.	Initials, sometimes in monogram, from 1457.	 from 1483. 
	Ditto, N.S.	 Ditto.	Britannia.				
GLASGOW from 1819.	Silver, O.S.	Lion  pan.	...	Do. from 1819.	Do. from 1819 to 1890.	Do. from 1819.	Tree, fish, and bell. 
	Ditto, N.S.	 Ditto.	Britannia.				

IRELAND

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin, incorporated by a charter from Charles I., dated 1638 (22 Dec. 13 Car. I.), has the entire regulation of

IRELAND




the goldsmiths' trade in Ireland. This appointed that **■** gold **■** silver of less fineness than the standard in England **■** be wrought, and the "King's Majesty's stamp called the Harp crowned **■** appointed by his said Majesty" **■** not **■** be put on any silver below his Majesty's standard.

Date-letters have been used in Ireland from the time of the Charter of 1638, and **■** elsewhere have formed more or less regular alphabets, the **■** of which is, however, not always quite certain. Plate of about the middle of the eighteenth century is sometimes found bearing the other proper marks, but no date-letter **■** all.









The old English **£** for 1680-1, for example, and the **£** for 1693-4, leave us an interval of thirteen years, but only six letters to distribute over it. If these six letters succeeded each other in regular order, from 1680 to 1686, historical events might be left to account for the next few years. The charters of all Irish Corporations were annulled for **■** time in 1687, and little trade in silver or gold work could have been carried on in Ireland, between the landing of King James **■** Kinsale in 1689, and the Treaty of Limerick which **■** concluded in October 1691.

It must be confessed that it is less easy **■** account for **■** second gap between the years 1695 and 1709, and if the Dublin records are to be trusted, work **■** have been regularly carried **■** through the most troublous times. It is understood that the **■** has attracted the attention of the Royal Irish Academy, and there is therefore reason to hope that some day **■** authoritative explanation of it will be furnished. The tables given may be depended on as nearly, if not quite

DUBLIN

accurate; and all recent research, by fixing that the R of the alphabet which begins in 1678-9 must be certainly put at 1705-6, and the S which is the first letter which  in a shield with an escalloped top,  1607-8, has gone to show that each letter probably stood for two consecutive years from 1695 to 1715. It may also have been so from 1680 to 1693, but hardly any hall-marked -ples of plate are known for that stormy period.

An annual letter, therefore, with a harp crowned and the maker's mark, constitute the Dublin mark until 1730, when the figure of Britannia is added in an oval.

From the alphabetical tables a good deal of additional information may be obtained, if one or two leading facts be borne in mind. The harp crowned will be found of larger size, and  a punch adapted to the outline of the mark, until 1785; after which, and until 1792, it was smaller, and placed in a plain oval escutcheon, like the Hibernia which is to be looked for from the year 1730. The letters of the alphabet which commences in 1746 are to be distinguished from those of the next by their being somewhat bolder, and their shields larger and  angular  the bottom than those of the later alphabet, which last have the harp in  oval from the letter P of 1785-6  remarked above, a second distinction. Both these hints  due to the observation of Mr. Waterhouse. From about 1792 to 1808, both the harp crowned and Hibernia were in square stamps with the  slightly cut off, and from 1808 to the end of that alphabet they  in shaped shields like the date-letter.

A list of  of the Goldsmiths' Company

DUBLIN

of Dublin is here given, ■■■■■ of their initials
■■■■■ on pieces of plate.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1671. THOS. RUTTER. | 1696. VINCENT KIDDER, Assay |
| 1672. JOHN DICKSON. | Master 1697—1726. |
| 1673. RICHARD LORD, Assay | 1697. JOHN CLIFTON. |
| Master ■■■■ 1692. | 1698. J■■■ HUMPHRY. |
| 1674. PAUL LOVELACE. | 1699. DAVID KING, A. 1681. |
| 1675. Do. | 1700. W. BINGHAM, A. 1673. |
| 1676. ABM. VOISIN. | 1701. J■■■ WALKER, A. 1683. |
| 1677. JAMES COTTINGHAM. | 1702. ROBT. RIGMAIDEN. |
| 1678. J■■■ KELLY, A. 1654. | 1703. JOHN HARRIS. |
| 1679. J■■■ COPE, d. bef. 1787. | 1704. JAMES WELDING, died. |
| 1680. GERRARD GRACE. | 1705. ROBT. SMITH. |
| 1681. SAMUEL MARSDEN. | 1706. EDWARD SLICER. |
| 1682. ABEL RAM, Ald ^m . Sir. | 1707. Do. |
| 1683. EDWARD HARRIS. | 1708. THOS. BROWNE. |
| 1684. CAPT. JAMES COTTINGHAM | 1709. MORTAGH DOWLING. |
| 1685. Do. | 1710. BENJ. RACINE. |
| 1686. ADAM SORET. | 1711. THOS. BILLING. |
| 1687. JOHN SHELLY, A. 1674. | 1712. EDW. WORKMAN, A. 1693. |
| 1688. JOHN CURHBERT.* | 1713. W. ARCHDALE, A. 1695. |
| 1689. J■■■ DICKSON. | Assay Master 1736-51. |
| 1690. W■■■ DRAYTON, A. 1676. | 1714. J■■■ HAMILTON. |
| 1691. ADAM SORET. | 1715. ERASMUS COPE. |
| 1692. TH. BOLTON, Assay Master | 1716. JOHN PALLET, A. 1695. |
| 1692-97. | 1717. JOHN STERNE. |
| 1693. JOHN PHILLIPS, A. 1666 | 1718. WM. BARRY. |
| 1694. CAPT. BENJ. BURTON, A. 1678. | 1719. Do. |
| 1695. Do. | |

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1638 | Communion flagon—Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 1639 | (Probably John Thornton.) Communion cup, ■■■■ 1639.
—Fethard, Wexford. |
| 1640 | Paten, dated 1640.—Do. |
| Do. | (Probably William Cooke, ■■■■ 1637.) Communion cup
■■■■ paten, ■■■■ 1639-40.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin. |
| 1641 | (Do.)—Communion cup, given 1637.—Derry Cathedral. |
| 1659 | Communion cup, given 1659.—St. John's-in-the-Vale, Crox-
thwaite, Cumb. (Probably Joseph Stoker, ■■■■ 1656) |
| 1663 | Communion cup, dated 1665.—Corporation of Drogheda. |
| Do. | Communion cup ■■■■ flagon, ■■■■ da■■■ 1667.—St. Peter's,
Drogheda. |
| | Note.—A Communion plate, ■■■■ 1650, ■■■■ Belling-
ham, ■■■■ Trinity College, Dublin, ■■■■ by ■■■■ maker. |
| 1676 | (Samuel Marsden, ■■■■ 1681.) Communion cup ■■■■
paten, given 1676.—St. Michan, Dublin. |























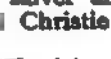








DUBLIN

- 1679 Cups, dated 1674 (probably E. Swan) Sir J. K. James, Bart.
Also flagon, 1677.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
- Do. (The other initial indistinct, probably SM as 1676.)—
1680 of St. George's Guild, dated 1678.
(Andrew Gregory, sworn 1673.) Tankards (see woodcut,
Chap. x.)—Merchant Taylors' Co., London.
- Do. (Do.) Small Communion cup, originally the property of
Do. a Dean of Cork.—Late Rev. H. H. Westmore.
(Probably John Phillips, 1693.) Tankard-flagon,
Do. —St. John's, Limerick.
(Gerrard Grace.) Ch. flagon, H. E. Taylor, Esq.,
Whickham.
- 1684 (Probably John 1698.) Communion
cup, called the new chalice in 1686.—St. John's, Dublin.
- Do. Do. (Do.) Communion cup, given 1685.—St. Werburgh,
Dublin.
- Do. Alma-dish, dated 1683 (Walter Lewis, A. 1666.)—Do.
- Do. " Doggett " paten, given 1693.—Do. (Probably John Cope,
master 1679, or John Cuthbert, master 1688).
- 1693 (Thos. Bolton, Alderman of Dublin and Assay-Master
1692-97.) Cup, given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
- Do. (Do.) Cup, 1690 Duncombe.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- Do. (Joseph Walker, 1701.) Paten, dated 1693.—Ch. Ch.
Cathedral, Dublin. Also paten, given 1693.—St. Michan,
Dublin.
- Do. (Do.) Communion cup, dated 1696.—St. Nicholas',
Dublin.
- Do. (Probably Alex Sinclair, warden 1699.) Piece of plate,
dated Jan. 1694.—Abbey Leix. Also alma-dish, given
1694.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
- 1694 (David King, 1699.) Flagon, dated 1698.—St.
Michan's, Dublin.
- 1695 (Thos. Bolton, 1693.) Cup given 1696.—Mansion
House, Dublin.
- Do. Flagon, 1700.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1697 Large monteith with 1700 and inscription.—Noted by
1700 Slicer, 1707.)
- Do. (David King, master 1699.) Gadronned salver from
same collection.—Do. The foot of this is by A.S.
- 1699 } (Do.) Mace, dated 1701, formerly belonging to the borough
1700 } Lifford.—Earl of Erne.
- Do. Paten, dated 1703.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
- Do. (Joseph Walker, 1693.) Flagon and paten, dated
1720.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
- 1701 } (Alex Sinclair, as 1693.) Tankard.—Noted by W. J
1702 } Cripps, Esq., C.B.

DUBLIN

1705 }		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Communion cup	
1706 }		dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.	
Do.		(David King, as in 1694.) Paten, undated.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.	
Do.		(Do.) salver on foot.— by Messrs	
1706		(Hy. Mathews, warden 1711.) Paten, dated 1705.—St. Mary's, Dublin.	
1707 }		(Thos. Bolton, in 1693.) Paten, dated 1707.—Staple-	
1708 }		town, Carlow.	
Do.		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Cup, dated 1709, at	
Do.	DK	Palliser.—Trinity College, Dublin.	
Do.		(David King, in 1694.) Mace.—Corporation	
Do.		Communion cup, Feb. 1703-4.—Cloyne Cathedral.	
1709 }		(Joseph Walker, in 1693.) Alms-dish.—St. Mary's,	
1710 }		Dublin.	
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.	
Do.		(Thomas Bolton, as in 1693.) Flagon; legacy, dated 1712.—Cloyne Cathedral.	
Do.		(Communion cup dated 1709.) St. Margaret's Dromiskin.	
Do.	PT	(Probably Philip Tough, warden 1711.) Com. plate	
	Crown and Shaped Shield	Dogmaels,	
Do.	DK	(David King, as in 1694.) Flagon, 1711.—St. Andoen's, Dublin.	
1711 }	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, given 1713.—Killeshranda, Cavan.	
1712 }		Paten, dated 1712.—St. Mary's, Dublin.	
Do.		(Thos. Bolton, in 1693.) Fine fluted monteith.—Capt. M. Longfield.	
1713 }		Communion plate, 1715.—Cashel Cathedral.	
1714 }		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Paten, 1716.—St. Luke's, Dublin.	
1715 }		Paten.—Daglingworth, Glouc. (Perhaps John Clifton, 1697.)	
Do.			
1716		(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Candlesticks with square bases, the corners cut off, winged busts on the stems.—Earl of Chester. Also two-handled cup. Col. Tremayne, Carlew.	
Do.		(Edward Workman, warden 1711.) Flagon dated 1717.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin.	
Do.		(Probably another mark of David King.) Flagon, dated 1716.—Templeport, Cavan.	
Do.		Flagon, 1716.—Killeshranda, Cavan.	
1718 }		(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) —Corporation of	
Do.	AS	(Probably Alex. Sinclair, as in 1693.) Plain salver on foot. Noted by West and Co.	
Do.		(Philip Kinneraley, master 1720.) Alms-dish, dated 1720.—Noted by Co. [brockshire.	
1719		Thos. Walker, in 1726. Paten, Rhoscrowther, Pem-	

DUBLIN

- 1720  salver.—late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
- Do.  foot, bearing Gore arms.—Lord Harlech.
- Do.  cup.—Capt.  Longfield.
- 1724  (As in 1720.) Coffee-pot.—Rev. F. Sutton,
- 1725  Two-handled cup and cover—late J. R. Daniel-Tysen, Esq.
- Do.  (John Hamilton, master 1714.) Alms-dish, dated 1724.—
St. Michan's, Dublin.
- 1726 (Perhaps Matthew Walker, ) Communion
cup.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
- Do. Plain salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co.
(Probably Thomas Walker.)
- 1728  1728.—Goldsmiths' Co., 
- 1729 Plain  —Blair O. Cochrane, Esq.
- 1730 I·H (I·H, )  bowl.—Noted by 
- 1731 DK (Crowned, as in 1716.)  salver.—Marquis 
- 1732 T·W (As in 1726.) Flagon, dated 1731.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
- Do.  Mark  by  J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (Ant. Lefebure.)
- 1733 T·W (As in 1726.) Two-handled cup.—late Lord Holmpatrick.
- 1734 Do. I·W Flagon, dated 1733.—St. Patrick's, Waterford.
- 1735  Jug, won by "Smiling Bald," at Waterford Races.—
Lord Harlech. (Probably John Wilms, )
- 1736 I·H Racing cup, dated 1734.—Earl of Enniskillen. (Eras.
Cope, master 1722.)
- (As in 1725.) Large shaped salver and pair  two-handled cups.—Sold  in
1875.
- Also cake-basket in imitation  wicker-work.—Capt. M.
Longfield.
- Do. Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(A. Brown)
- Do.  by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Robt. Hopkins,
)
- Do.  (As in 1728.) Gold snuff-box, presented with the freedom
of Naas, 1737.—Earl of Shannon.
- 1738 DK (Crowned, as in 1716.) Paten. — Llanellian-yn-Rhos,
Denbighshire.
- 1739 FW Communion cup,  1741.—Kildare Cathedral. (Fras.
Williamson.)
- 1740  by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Andrew Goodwin,
)
- 1743 I·H (As in 1725.) Table-spoons.—Lord Amherst of Hackney.
- 1744 T·W Do.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
- 1745  noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.







DUBLIN

- 1747 Flagon.—St. Nicholas', [redacted] (Probably W. Wilson.)
- 1753 Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. — Col. Tremayne, Carclew. (Probably Isaac D'Olier, master 1752.)
- [redacted] tankard.—Lord [redacted] (Robt. [redacted] 1736.)
- (David Petre.) [redacted] soup-ladle. — Col. Tremayne, Carclew.
- 1756 Spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
- Do. Table-spoons, feather-edged.—Late J. J. Lonsdale, [redacted] (Probably John Sherwin, [redacted] 1769.)
- 1759 [redacted] noted by [redacted] J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1765 [redacted] noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1767 Dessert-spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
- 1769 Large circular salver.—Late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
- Do. John Karr.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (A. 1751)
- 1770 Two-handled cup.—J. Y. Burges, Esq. (Chas. Townshend.)
- 1776^a Snuff-box, presented with [redacted] address, 1778. — Earl of Shannon. (Perhaps John Keane, warden 1799.)
- 1778 **MH** In plain oblong (Michael Keating). Plain table-spoon with pointed handles.—Capt. M. Longfield.
- Do. In oval. Salad spoon [redacted] fork, feather-edged.—Do.
- 1782 As in 1776. Table-spoons with pointed handles, feather edged.—Do.
- 1785 Sugar-basin, on three feet.—From the Staniforth Collection
- 1789 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—Thos. Jones, master 1791.)
- noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1794 [redacted] noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Richd. [redacted] 1785.)
- 1796 [redacted] 1785.)
- 1805 Cake-basket, repoussé and chased.—Late Rev. C. [redacted] (John Stoyte, [redacted] 1799.)
- 1807 Large gravy-spoon.—Messrs. Waterhouse. (John [redacted] master 1796.)
- 1811 (Le-Bas.) Teapot (also stamped with [redacted]'s name WEST).—Late Rev. C. Daniel.
- 1815 (Do.) shaped salver, [redacted] feet.—Do.

■ The date-letters F, H, and ■ of this alphabet, [redacted] no [redacted] others, [redacted] ■ small [redacted] ■ pellet beneath them [redacted] shield.

DUBLIN

TABLE III **PLATE MARKS** 1638.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY. 1730—1890.	MAKER.
Silver, 1784.	Harp crowned.  17th  18th cent. till 1783  1785-94  1792-1806 Ditto.	Annual letter. Ditto.	Hibernia from 1730, and King's in from 1807.  1730-1792  1792-1807 Ditto.	 Ditto.
Gold, 22 c., 1784.				

CORK

A Company of Goldsmiths existed also at Cork from 1656, and regularly elected its master and wardens each year for a long time onwards. Other trades are included in the guild. The Cork goldsmiths marked their plate with a galleon and a castle with a flagstaff on separate stamps, but they did not use a date-letter. Plate thus marked is found towards the end of the seventeenth century in and near the city of Cork. One Robert Goble was a very prominent member of the Company at that period. He was master in 1694 and 1695, and his mark RG appears on a piece dated 1696 in the South Kensington Museum (No. '69.31). The mark WB of Walter Burnett, warden in 1694 and master in 1700, occurs on more than one example. A little later the word STERLING seems to have been used in conjunction with a maker's mark. It thus appears on a flagon at Carrigaline, Cork, and at other places in the South of Ireland.

CORK

It may be useful to add a list of the chief working goldsmiths of Cork from the incorporation of the guild in 1656.

1656. JOHN SHARPE.
 1667. NICHOLAS GAMBLE.
 1673. JAMES RIDGE.
 1674. RICHARD SMART.
 1678. SAMUEL PANTAINE.
 1680. JOHN HAWKINS.
 1690. GEORGE ROBINSON.
 1691. JOHN JAMES.
 1692. KALEB WEBB.
 Do. CHARLES MORGAN.
 1693. CHAS. BEHEGLE.
 1694. ROBERT GOBLE.
 Do. WALTER BURNETT.
 1702. CALEB RATHBUN.
 Do. GEORGE BRUMLY.
 1706. JOHN HARDINGE.
 1710. WILLIAM CLARKE.
 1711. JOHN MAWMAN.
 1712. JAMES FOULKES.
 1716. WM. MARTIN.

1719. JOHN BISS.
 Do. ROBERT GOBLE, J^r.
 1721. WM. NEWENHAM.
 1723. REUBEN MILLERD.
 GEORGE HODDER, living 1745.
 MICHAEL McDERMOTT, living 1757.
 WM. REYNOLDS, living 1758.
 STEPHEN WALSH, living 1761.
 JOHN HILLERY, living 1762.
 CARDEN TERRY, living 1766.
 RICHARD WALSH, living 1768.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, living 1770.
 CARDEN TERRY, J^r, adm. 1785.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, living 1795.
 (These last two were partners),
 (1795—1810.)
 JOSEPH GIBSON, 1795.
 JOHN TOLEKIN, 1795.
 WM. TEULON, 1795.

EXAMPLES OF CORK PLATE.



Do.



STERLING



STERLING

WM



STERLING



Chalice, dated 1663.—Lismore Cathedral.

Communion-plate given 1670 and 1671.
 —Carrigaline, Cork.

(John James, Master 1692.) Plain
 tumbler cups.—Earl of Ilchester.

Chalice, dated 1694.—Inoshannon,
 Cork. Also paten, dated 1694.—
 Ballymodan, Bandon.

Small beaker, dated 1704.—Mrs. Percy
 Macquoid.

(William Clarke, Master in 1714.)
 Flagon.—Carrigaline, Cork.

(William Martin, Master 1720 and
 1727.) Maces repaired 1738 by
 Martin.—Corporation of Cork.

(Michael McDermott, living 1757.)
 Plain double-handled loving cup.
 —Capt. M. Longfield.

(Stephen Walsh, living 1761.) Another
 smaller.—Do.

CHAPTER IV

DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE

IN ■ handbook of this description space does not permit the discussion of ecclesiastical plate,* so it is better to pass at once to those notices of secular and domestic plate, which are intended to form part of ■ practical guide to the plate-collector.

Owing to the destruction and waste occasioned by the Wars of the Roses, domestic plate of ■ earlier date than the reign of Henry VII. is ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Pre-Reformation church-plate. The known examples may be almost reckoned on the fingers, and none of them are hall-marked except the Nettlecombe Chalice and Paten, and the Anathema Cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

It is, therefore, the plate of the century or more beginning with the reign of Henry VII., and ending with that of Queen Elizabeth, which furnishes the modern sideboard with its choicest specimens ; and rare as they are, the only wonder is that so many have been preserved, when ■ ■ ■ consider the events of subsequent times.

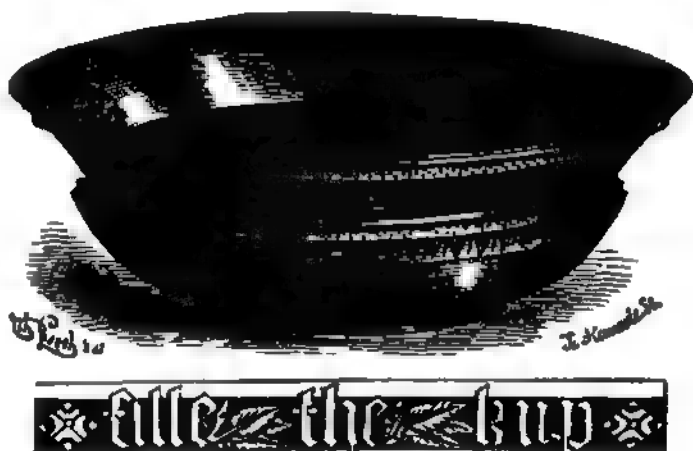
■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The Horn and the Bowl were the earliest forms of drinking vessel, and the bowl ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ doubtless the first form of domestic plate, the Cup, a later invention, being the ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ bowl but mounted on ■

* Church-plate is fully ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ with in "Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.

MAZERS

stem or foot. Mazers were the best sort of wooden bowls, and valued for the beautiful wood of which they were made—the speckled and knotted portions of the maple tree. “Maserle” is the German word for maple wood or maple tree, and the origin of the term Mazer. As the knots would not be very thick, and therefore the bowls made of them were shallow, their depth was increased by mounting them with the high metal rim which is one of the characteristic features of mazers. This rim added to the value of the wood, and was



NO. 1.—MAZER (15TH CENTURY).

frequently of silver or silver-gilt, bearing an inscription round it.

Their second characteristic feature, the boss, which is almost invariably found in the bottom of these vessels, is also simply accounted for. When the half of a calabash or gourd having a hard rind was employed as a drinking-cup the necessity would arise of covering with a plate

MAZERS

of metal the point where the fibres of such gourds clustered in a knot.

The well-known specimen (No. 1) in the collection of the late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington, bears the legend :

the of Tirrith
Fill the cup and drink

Amongst other mazers in the possession of All Souls' College, Oxford, York Minster, the Armourers and Ironmongers Companies is the beautiful specimen (No. 2). This is at Oriel College, Oxford, and said to have been given to the College by Bishop Carpenter, circa 1470. The mazer is of about the date of its gift to the College, and is somewhat larger than the smaller pair at All Souls', being as much 8 in. across, and 2½ in. in depth. The inscription upon it is in Gothic characters :

Vir varione bibas non quod petit atra voluptas
Sic raro datur lis lingue suppeditatur.

[The mazer towards the end of the fifteenth century and early part of the sixteenth sometimes mounted to a truncated stem of silver, finishing in a plinth foot with a crenellated cresting. There is one of these standing mazers belonging to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and called the "Foundress' Cup," and another at Caius College of similar make.]

THE SALT

We now come to what was the principal article of domestic plate in English houses of whatever degree. The massive salt-cellar, which adorned



NO. 2 --MA/ER (CIRCA 1470) AT ORILL COLIEGE, OXIFORD.

SALTS

the centre of the table, served to indicate the importance of its owner, and to divide the lord and his nobler guests from the inferior guests and menials, who were entitled to places "below the salt" and at the lower ends of the tables only. It seems rather to have served this purpose than to hold salt for the meal, a supply of which was usually placed near each person's trencher in a smaller salt-cellar, called a "trencher" salt.

Omitting for the present the smaller trencher salts, there are four patterns of Old English salt-cellar, of which examples have come down to our time. First come the hour-glass salts of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of which some five or six hall-marked specimens are known, besides one or two undated. The undated are the older, and they comprise some of the finest workmanship and great beauty. Two are at Oxford, Corpus Christi College and New College each boasting of one. The Corpus salt was given by the founder, Bishop Fox; and bearing the letters R and E amongst the ornamentation, it is safe to refer it to the period during which he held the see of Exeter, 1487-1492. The New College specimen (No. 3), given by Walter Hill, is dated 1493, and is well as an illustration of these beautiful salts. [The existing cover given in other illustrations probably does not belong to the salt, so it is better to give the example without any cover.] A pair at Christ's College, Cambridge, part of the plate of the foundress, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, a few years later in period. They are ornamented with a double line in repoussé



NO 3 SALT (1403) ■ NEW COLLIER OXFORD

SALTS

on the alternate lobes and Gothic work with pinnacles ■ the angles round the waist.

By the middle of the sixteenth century we come to the second type, cylindrical in shape, the finial to the cover generally taking the form of ■ small figure, the earliest of this class is at Corpus College, Oxford

Later specimens of this fashion of salt are in the possession of the Goldsmiths' and the Armourers' Companies. These cylindrical salts occur oftener than the square ones. The example selected to represent them (No. 4) is ■ in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich, given by

Peter Reade, who died in 1568. It was made in Norwich in the following year.



THE CORPUS



NO ■ — CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) ■ THE POSSESSION OF THE ■■■■■■■■■■

SALTS

The beautiful salt of the Vintners' Company, dated 1569, belongs to the square type of this order.

At the very end of the sixteenth century we find a circular bell-shaped salt, or spice-box, in three tiers or compartments, much in fashion, but only for a few years. They are no doubt the "Bell" salts of contemporary inventories; the two lower compartments form salt-cellars, and the upper one serves as a pepper-caster. The decoration always consists of a strapwork in low relief, intersected by guilloched bandings. The feet are invariably of the ball and claw type.

One of these salts of 1594, found at Stoke Prior, is now in the Kensington Museum; a pair, one of 1599 and the other of the following year, were in the possession of the late Sir G. Dasent. Another fine specimen is in the collection of Lord Swaythling. Their value is great, a fine specimen being worth over £1500.

[About 1625, in place of a close cover to the cylindrical salt, a shallow cupola was raised on scroll brackets surmounted by a spire resembling that found in the "steeple cups" of the time; the surface of the cylinder and cover, like much plate of that period, is plain except for the introduction of an engraved coat of arms. No. 5 is an example of these salts, which sometimes in two tiers, the upper compartment being probably used for pepper. The standing salt towards the end of the reign of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, ceased to occupy the same important position as in former times, for republican sentiments grew and spread, so the hard



NO. 1 - SIMPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY ██████████ SWAYTHLING.
[To face p 78]

SALTS

and fast lines of caste began to diminish, and the objects connected with their observance ceased to be in demand, therefore the form (No. 6), which carries on through the seventeenth century from 1638 to 1685, is practically the last standing salt of ceremony.]

The earlier salts were carefully covered to



NO. 6.—OCTAGONAL SALT (1685) AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON.

preserve the cleanliness of the salt, and perhaps to prevent the introduction of poison ; in these later varieties the small projecting pieces were for supporting a napkin, with which it now became usual to cover the salt-cellar with the same object.

"Trencher" salts at first triangular or circular, with a depression in their upper surface.

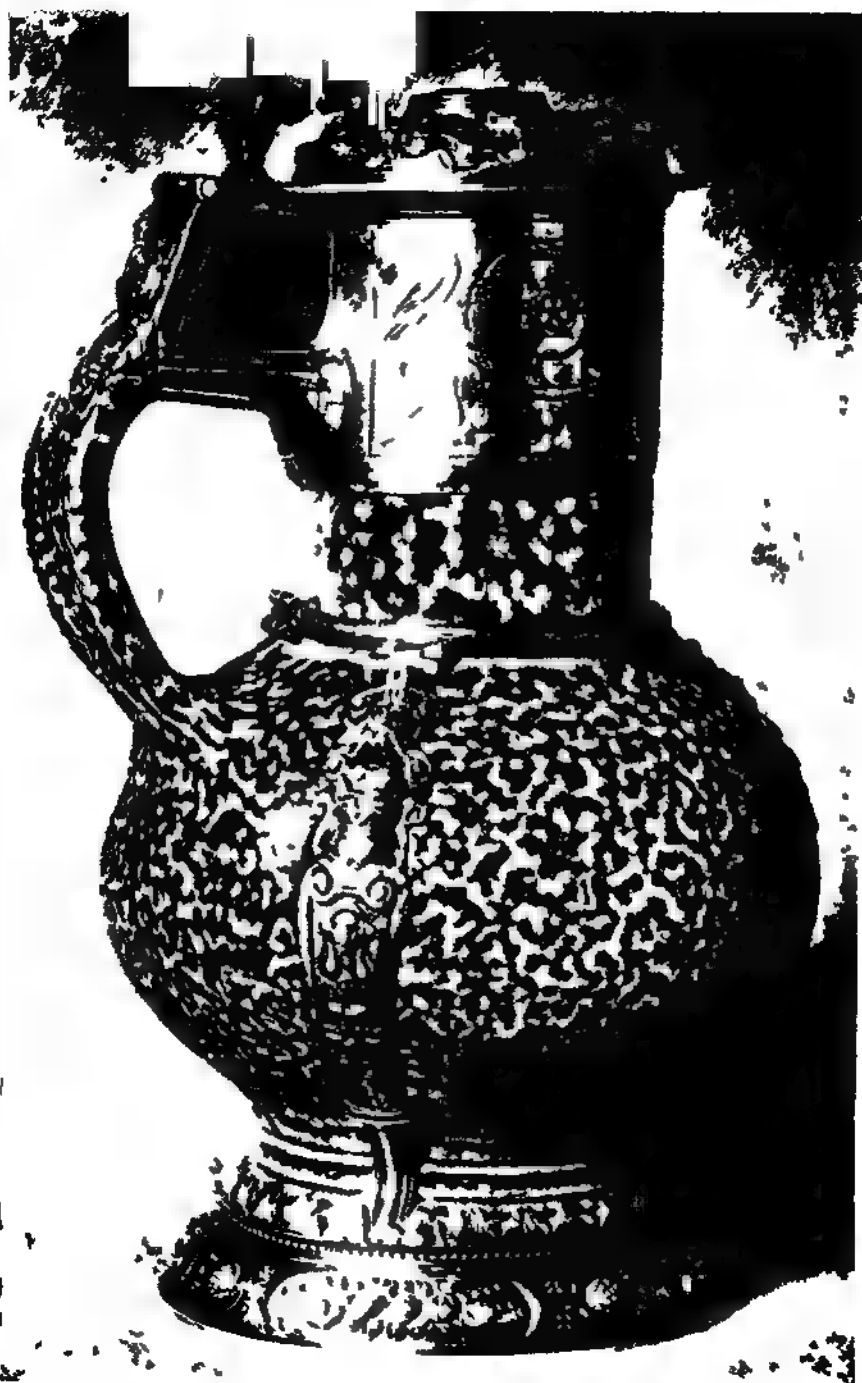
SALTS

[The specimen No. 7, measuring 1 inch in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is probably the earliest example known, being of the last year of Elizabeth and the first of James I. These little salts maintained the above proportions until the reign of William III., when their height increased to about two inches, in the specimen of 1690 (No. 8). No. 9 represents a cylindrical salt of Anne, and No. 10 the plain octagonal type of the first quarter of the eighteenth century.]

These, and such as these, obtained till the reign of George II., when a small circular salt standing upon three feet came in, such as No. 11, which gave way in its turn to the boat-shaped pattern, with pointed end, as in No. 12, sometimes terminating in handles, so common at the end of the eighteenth century, when everything was made oval that could by any possibility be got into that shape.







STONEWARE JUGS

There are few collectors who have not tried to furnish for their cabinets a set of the mottled stoneware jugs, with silver cover and neck-mounts, silver foot-band, and sometimes also with side straps, which were in vogue for the greater part of the sixteenth century. The jugs themselves were imported from Germany, probably from Cologne, and were mounted by the English silversmiths. The earliest notices of them occur about 1530 to 1540, and from that time to the end of the century they were common




NO 13—STONEWARE JUG (1571).






STONEWARE JUGS

enough ; they  to have gone out of fashion at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for it would be difficult to find  single specimen with  late  hall-mark. As regards ornamentation they are all very much alike ; the well-known Elizabethan interlaced fillets, with running foliage,  often engraved around the neck-bands of the earlier specimens, whilst those later specimens  more often decorated with rather high repoussé work.

[An example is given of a mounted tiger-ware jug (No. 13) dated 1574. This shows Elizabethan engraving on the necking, repoussé work on the lid and foot, and cast terminal figures for the side strappings, the three methods of decoration employed at the time. The weight of the silver fittings, xiii oz. xvi dwts., is engraved underneath the foot.]

Jugs or "covered pots" of the same shape  found in silver sometimes, just as we shall see the cocoa-nut or the ostrich egg suggested shapes to the goldsmiths.

TANKARDS

[The idea of a covered drinking vessel with a handle takes another form in the shape of the tankard. The word  first to occur in this  about 1575, and from that time is constantly applied to the vessels that have since been known  tankards.] One of the earliest extant specimens of what we should now call  tankard is No. 14, and is preserved  Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is of the year 1571, and is elaborately ornamented with arabesque bands

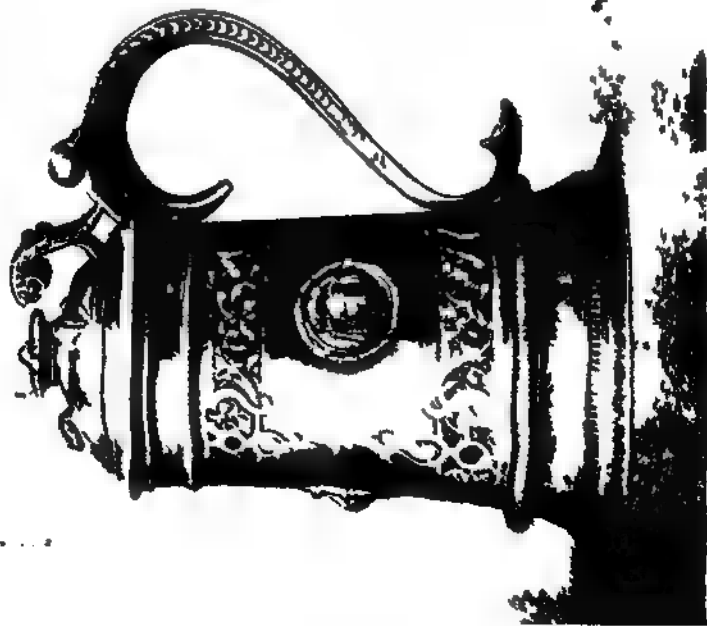
TANKARDS

of repoussé and engraved work, and three circular medallions with masks in high relief within laurel wreaths. [These early tankards sometimes made of horn, mounted with covers, handles and bands of decorated silver in No. 15. The lower portion of the horn doubt originated the form of the first silver tankards, which preserved their early proportions until the beginning of the seventeenth century.]

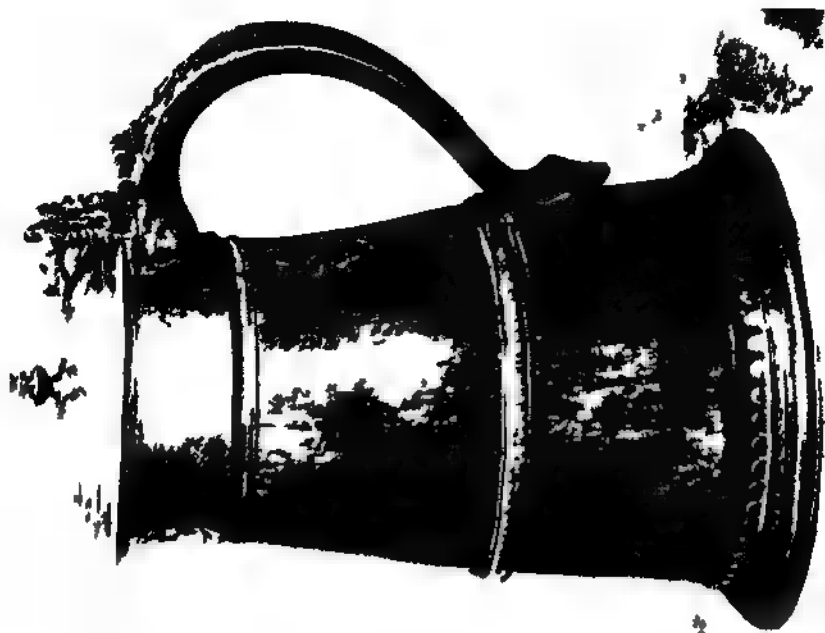
[About 1580 the character of the decoration changed and consisted entirely of ornament in repoussé, distributed all over the surface of the tankard.] This elaborate repoussé work continued, upon the taller upright, and straight-sided examples found in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; one of these belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, dated 1634, given in No. 16.

[At this time the dome shape to the cover abandoned, and a flat lid shaped like a cap was introduced. A little later all ornament tankards discarded, and a so-called petticoat of concave form, both tall and short varieties, replaced the convex base of the previous century. No. 17 is an example of this kind, dated 1640. Although this tall plain shape adopted for flagons in ecclesiastical use, it is constantly found employed for secular purposes, and in such instances specimens generally bear the and initials of the owner.]

[During the Protectorate this petticoat abandoned, and the base of the tankard became perfectly plain, surrounded by a simple moulding, the drum was wide in proportion to its depth and the cover nearly flat, with but one



NO 14 —TANKARD (1571) AT CORIUS CHURCH CORIUS
CAMBRIDGE



NO 15 — TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTING, (1561),
REQUIRY — FORD MAYTHLIN

TANKARDS

step-moulding; these plain flat-topped tankards



FIG. 16 —TANKARD (1634), WITH ENTAILMENT ON THE ORNAMENTATION
OF THE STOI

continued to be made until about 1715, but
between 1675 and 1690 ■ surbase decoration of

TANKARDS

upright acanthus in repoussé, as in No. 18, or the same pattern in applied ornament called card-cutting, ■■■ introduced. At other times the entire surface was covered with ■ pseudo-Chinese engraving representing figures and ■■■ in outline.]

[During the reigns of William and Anne tankards ■■■ rather slighter in the drum, but remained plain. Very occasionally ■ ■■■ fillet ■■■ added round the plain surface about two inches from the bottom.]

[Flat-topped, straight-sided tankards went out of fashion about the year 1715, when a slightly dome-shaped cover, and later a swelling drum, became the fashion. These were sometimes decorated with repoussé ornament of the period; but it is wise for the collector to be sceptical with such specimens, the majority of them being but plain tankards, worked up in later times for the unwary purchaser.]

STANDING CUPS AND HANAPS.

An article of hardly less importance in mediæval times than the great salt-cellar, ■■■ the standing cup in which lord, abbot, or gentleman received his wine from the butler's hand after it had been duly "essayed."

Whilst simple "treen" cups ■■■ used by the lower classes, those which graced the tables of the high-born and wealthy ■■■ always of great magnificence and of costly material. The splendour of the cup marked the consequence of him who used it, as the standing salt did the



No. 17.—(1640), PROPERTY OF ██████ PERCY MACQUOID.

To face p. 54



NO 18 — TANKARD (1681) PROPERTY OF EDWARD DUNN, Lsq [10 facs. ■ 84.

STANDING CUPS

position of the lord of the feast; and if **■** of gold, silver, or silver-gilt, it **■** formed of some then rare material, such **■** the egg of the ostrich, the shell of the cocoanut, or, at least, of curiously mottled wood mounted on **■** foot and surrounded with bands of precious metal.

The word "hanap" **■** applied in mediæval days **■** these standing cups with covers, but only, as it would seem, to cups of **■** size and importance.

Turning **■** standing cups **■** find them, precedence must be given to those made of ostrich **■** and cocoa-nuts, mounted in silver, and having feet of the **■** metal. These **■** very popular in early times, and they **■** classed together because they are of similar size and shape, and their mounting is of the same character. Sometimes the cup itself was formed of silver **■** silver-gilt, shaped as an egg or nut, and in these cases it is difficult to say which of the **■** it is intended to represent.

Cocoanut cups of the fifteenth century **■** to be **■** at Oriel and New Colleges, Oxford, the latter society owning two specimens. The great City Companies possess several: the Vintners, the Armourers, and the Ironmongers each possess examples of these cups.

[The example (No. 19) is in the possession of Caius College, Cambridge, and is of about the middle of **■** fifteenth century; on the flat part of the rim is pounced **■** very beautiful design of birds and scrolls of foliage; round the lower part of the stem is **■** landscape of similar workmanship. This decoration is not visible in the illustration.]

STANDING CUPS

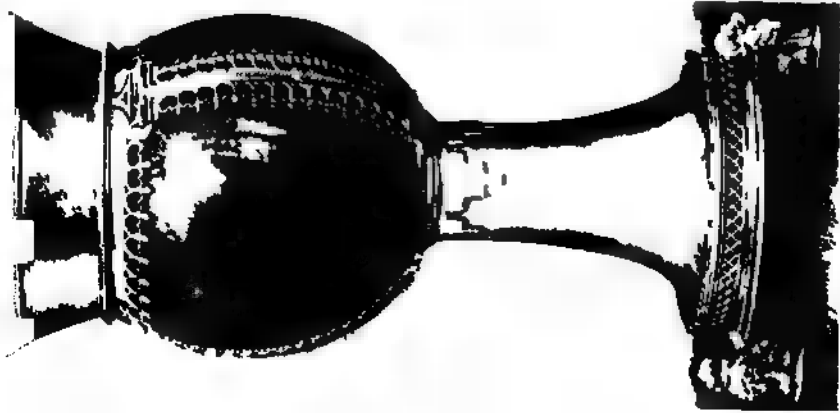
[These cocoanut cups continued to be made throughout the sixteenth century, and even during the seventeenth and eighteenth, mounted and strapped with silver ornamentation of the time. In Elizabethan times the surface of the nut was often elaborately carved with subjects or decoration in arabesque.] Ostrich-egg cups are common, perhaps because they were rather easily broken. Exeter College, Oxford, possesses an egg cup of the first years of the seventeenth century, and the Earl Howe another of earlier date; the beautiful cup of this class belonging to Lord Swaythling is also well known.

Lastly, we come to standing cups made entirely of the precious metals themselves. The earliest specimen bearing a recognised English hall-mark, and therefore of an ascertained date, is no older than 1481. [This is the "Anathema" cup (No. 20), so called from the circumstance that the donor, Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, had engraved on its base the legend :

Out  Anathema sit.

It is a plain expanded cup on a trumpet-shaped stem, the foot decorated with a ribbed scroll divided by roses, and a plain moulding; a similar moulding encircles the upper part of the stem, and above it are six hemispherical bosses. It is the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and stands 8½ inches, the diameter of the lip being 7¼ inches.]

The "Leigh" cup of the Mercers' Company (No. 21) is the second earliest of the standing



No. 19.—COCOA-NUT (CIRCA 1460),
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



No. 20.—THE (1481),
FEMBROKE COLLEGE,
[10 facs p.]

STANDING CUPS

known to be hall-marked. It is of the year 1499, silver gilt, 16 inches high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The pierced band of Gothic tracery with ■ cresting of Tudor flowers is repeated around the cover, and in the lozenge-shaped panels, into which the bowl of the cup is divided by the intersection of corded bands, ■ maidens' busts and flagons alternately. The coat-of-arms around the knop, and the lettered bands, ■ in enamel.

We now come to ■ typical specimen of Elizabethan art in the tall cup (No. 22), ■ less than $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, which ■ given by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Not the less English because it reminds us of the fine Dutch and German hanaps of the same period, it is one of the finest of its class.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century another very distinctive



NO. 22.—STANDING ■ (1569),
AT ■ CHRISTI COLLEGE ■

STANDING CUPS

fashion prevailed, [and the cup (No. 23) belonging to Winchester College is an admirable illustration of it. The foot resembles those of earlier cups, but the stem is different, being formed as acanthus or other leaves, the upper part of it baluster-shaped and decorated with small female terminal figures in the shape of hippocampi. It forms a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster which is often found in the seventeenth century.]

The bowl is characteristic of its period as this stem, this pointed shape being general for the time; and the covers of all these cups are surmounted by three brackets bearing a triangular spire of pierced work ending in a finial as shown in the illustration. The Carpenters', Armourers', and Vintners' Companies possess specimens of these so-called steeple cups, one of which being so late in date as 1631, but few known examples are so happy in their proportions and preservation as No. 23.

To these succeeded a much less artistic form of cup, which held its own, however, much longer, being found from about 1631 to 1694, the dates of the earliest and latest of them that have been noted. In the general run of the examples known of this pattern of cup the stems are plain balusters. The bowls of a great many of them are covered with granulated ornament, and sometimes show a matted surface, and are of the same shape, whilst a few are repoussé and chased with a band of upright acanthus foliage round the lower part, [as in No. 24, which is 24 inches in height and of the date 1680.]

Most of the City Companies, the Trinity



O. 23.—STEEPLE-CUP (1615),
WINCHESTER COLLEGE.



NO. 24—STANDING (1680),
CO. WINCHESTER

[To face p. 58.

STANDING CUPS

House, and the Inns of Court are supplied with ~~many~~ of these favourite loving cups, which ~~were~~ made in great numbers for more than half a century. [But ~~in~~ the close of the seventeenth century the tall standing cup disappeared, and its



Fig. 24A.—TWO-HANDLED CUP ~~made~~ ~~in~~ (1739), ~~by~~ ~~the~~ LAMERIE, AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON.

place was taken by the two-handled cups with ~~handles~~ on a short base, that ~~are~~ practically an evolution from the porringer.] These vase-shaped cups ~~are~~ of every size and degree of finish, from those of simplest workmanship up to the beautiful

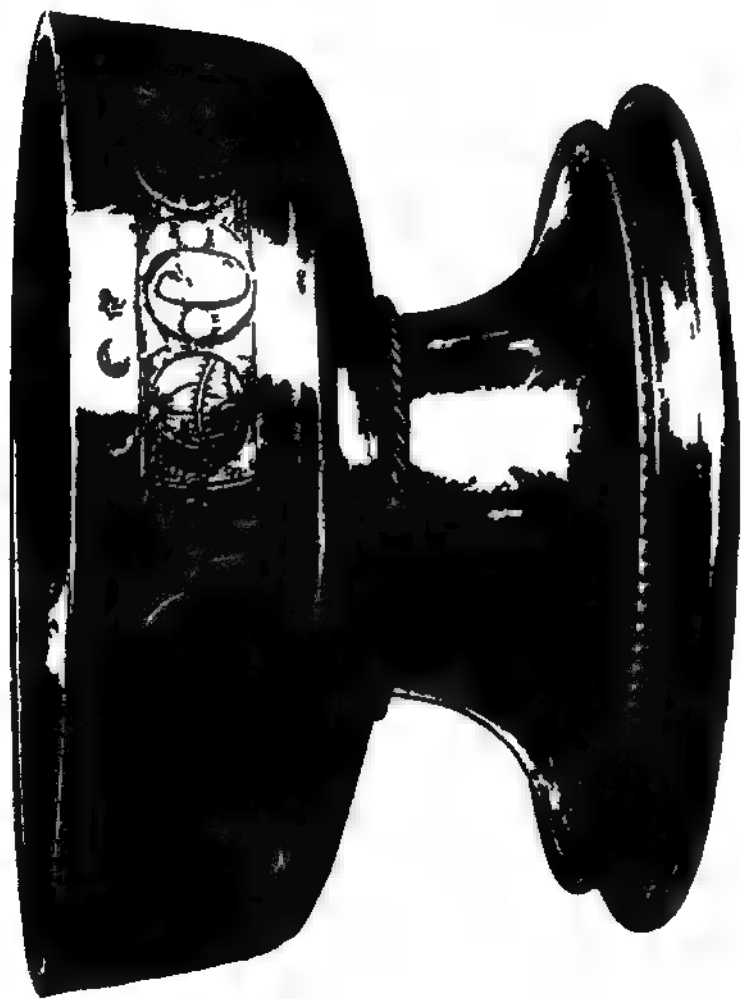
STANDING CUPS

specimen by the master hand of Paul Lamerie (No. 24A), in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company.



No. 25.—CUP (1795), AT [REDACTED] TAYLORS' HALL, [REDACTED]

No. 25 represents the last phase of the standing cup, and is the property of the Merchant Taylors' Company.



No. ■ —TA'ZRA-CUP (1500), PROPERTY ■ LORD SWAYTHLING

[10 face ■ ■

SMALLER CUPS

SMALLER CUPS




*Including Wine Cups, Beakers, Porringers,
and Tumblers*


Side by side with the standing cups, which were often better fitted for decorating the cupboard than for use except on special occasions, and bearing the same relation to them that the trencher-salt did to the standing salt-cellar, are found a number of smaller cups and basins adapted for everyday requirements. A short chronological notice of their forms will perhaps be of more practical use to the collector than the preceding section; for whilst standing cups are seldom for sale, and when they are, command prices that are beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy, good specimens of smaller drinking-cups are more easy of acquisition.

[The very early tazza cup (No. 26) with a hall mark of 1500 from the collection of Lord Swaythling, although hardly easy of acquisition, certainly heads the class of tazze and other small wine cups. The bowl is encircled with the inscription "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria"; beneath this, on the sharp curve of its base, the long hammer markings are so individual in touch that they almost form a decoration. The metal is exceedingly thick, and the original gilding is in good condition.]

[About 1580 these tazze cups are found with shallow hemispherical bowls with or without engraved decoration, the stem being of baluster form, and the foot somewhat flattened. No. 27 is a beautiful example of these. As an inscription,










BEAKERS

MARIA · CHRISTI · RN · BAPTIZAT · FIIT · ULTIMO ·
JANUARI · 1587,  inside the rim, it might be inferred, that  cup of this description was used by the lady of the house. The beautiful line decoration distributed  the surface of the cup is typical of its period. The Hall mark, 1587, corresponds with the inscription.]

[Another variety of small wine cup is seen in No. 28, dated 1609, where the bowl is of the pointed bell shape fashionable during the first part of the seventeenth century, the decoration consisting of engraving and an almost flat repoussé, the slight character of the baluster  being still maintained.]

[In the last development of these small wine cups the V-shaped bowl is slightly squarer at the base and the baluster-stem is less delicate than in the preceding specimens. A great many of these plain V-shaped wine cups, both large and small, were made as late as 1660, but after the Restoration their place was taken by wine glasses, which were then becoming popular and less expensive.]

BEAKERS

[Beakers  of early origin, the Old English word "biker" being derived from the Greek Βίκος, and are best described as tumbler-shaped vessels, the form  doubt being suggested by the open end of a drinking-horn, cut,  in the  of the tankard, so that it could be fitted with  end of horn or metal and decorated with silver mountings. In time the horn  discarded, and the cup  made entirely of metal, a cover  "spare piece" being added. No. 29 is  early example belonging to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The date



No. 27.—TAZZA-CUP (1587), PROPERTY ■ ■ ■ SWAYTHLING.

[To face p. 92.



No. 28.—SMALL WINE CUP (1600), PROPERTY
■■■■ SWAYTHING.



No. 29.—BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), ■■ TRINITY
HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

BEAKERS

assigned to this piece is the middle of the fourteenth century, but it is probably some fifty years later. Evolution from the horn is clearly marked in the concave sides, which are plain, except for ■ slightly enriched moulding repeated ■ the lip and base ; the cover is castellated and surmounted by a finial, which originally contained ■ jewel ; inside, on the bottom of the cup, is ■ device in translucent enamel representing the college arms.]

[After the middle of the sixteenth century the beaker is found taller and straighter in shape, slightly spreading at the lip and base, the upper portion engraved with arabesques of flowers within strapwork bands, and the foot composed of simple fillets above an ovolo moulding ; No. 30 is one of a set of four formerly belonging to the Dutch Huguenot Church at Norwich and bearing the Norwich mark of about 1580. This specimen is the representative form of domestic beaker of that time, the shape continuing with similar decoration until about 1630, when the proportions became wider and shorter, the engraving less important, and the base a simple reeded moulding. After 1670 beakers once more became tall, but not so narrow as those of Tudor and Jacobean times, and were generally covered with a large floral design in repoussé found upon so much Charles II. plate.]

[During the reign of Charles I. small beakers were introduced about four inches in height, plain, but with an engraved band beneath the lip. This decoration was replaced in the ■■■■ ceeding reign by ■ broad band of floral repoussé work, such ■ No. 31, and this in turn was ■■■■

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

discarded for the familiar spiral gadrooning found on porringers in the reigns of William III. and Anne. No. 32 is a well-preserved specimen by William Gamble, dated 1699. Small English beakers of this class are rare; for being too insignificant for decoration, they were melted down when superseded by glasses.]

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

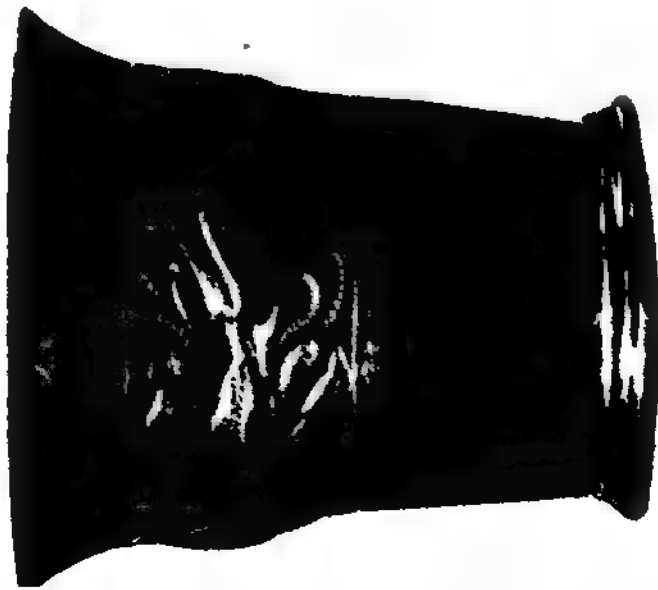
[Caudle-cups and porringers are practically the same class of vessel; they were introduced early



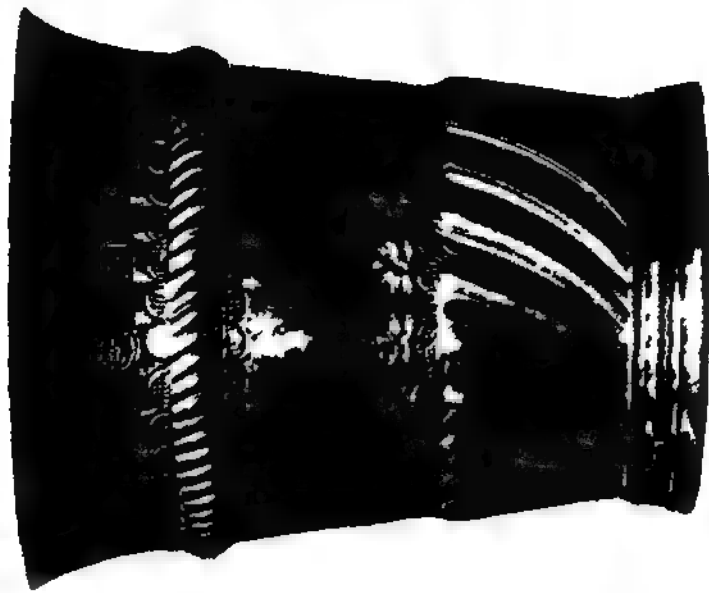
NO. 33.—CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON.

in the seventeenth century for the possets and hot drinks so much in vogue at the time. The earliest are gourd-shaped, narrowing towards the neck, to which were attached two thick ring handles.] Specimens of these caudle-cups are to be found at Oxford, where they doubtless were used in college-halls as beer mugs. Lincoln's Inn, the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Halls possess some





No. 31.—BEAKER (1679).



No. 32.—BLANK (1699).

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

Examples of this form of plate, and No. 33, dated 1657, from a set of three, belongs to the latter City Company.

[In Cromwellian times a cover and sometimes a salver were added to these vessels, which became wider in form, the lower half of the bowl being decorated in line and upright flowers in low relief, such as No. 34; this specimen has unfortunately



NO 36—CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATHURST.

lost its cover. Other porringers at this period were found of octagonal form, the surface remaining plain. No. 35, twelve-sided in shape (dated 1649, the year of Charles I.'s execution), is a good example of this variety.]

[After the Restoration ornamental relief on the lower portion of the bowl became higher and the forms more realistic, the detail usually consisting of lions, unicorns, and other beasts and birds,

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

gambolling amidst impossible bossed-out flowers and vegetation.]

[No. 36 represents one of these without its dish or salver. The cover in early specimens of this latter style forms a cup, fitting over the rim of the porringer with a truncated foot in place of the usual knop or finial. These porringers in high repoussé work continued until about 1670, when the sides became straight, necessitating a new style of decoration, which took shape in a surbase of upright acanthus, repoussé, or of plain applied "card-cutting." This pattern in repoussé is shown in No. 37.]

[No. 38, dated 1676, is an example of the acanthus decoration in applied "card-cutting," with the rare addition of three scrolled feet to the cover, enabling it to be used as a stand to the porringer.] A similar specimen of 1681 sold for £562 in February 1903.

[The acanthus found on standing cups, tankards and porringers was a short-lived decoration that appeared on English plate, lasting only from 1675 to 1690.]

Another well-known but a short-lived fashion covered everything with Chinese figures and plants in engraved work. A vast quantity of plate was decorated in this way in the years 1682, 1683, and 1684, and a few pieces are found up to about 1690, but not much later.

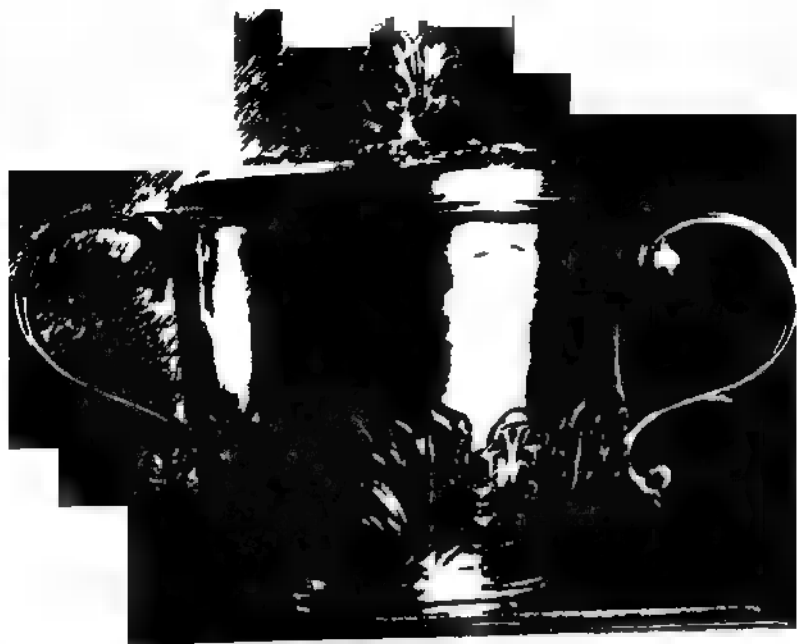
This Chinese and acanthus decoration on porringers was discarded towards the end of William III.'s reign for the well-known fluted gadrooning of Anne, about which it is only necessary to say that, having much attracted the attention of collectors, imitations of them



No 34—PORRINGER (1637) PROPERTY OF MRS GERVOISE.



No. 35.—TWELVE-SIDED (1649), PROPERTY OF SWAYTHLING.
[To face p. 96]



No. 37.—FORRINGER (1680).



— (1676).

[To face p. 96.



No. 39.—SMALL [REDACTED] (1697).



No. 40.—SMALL PORRINGER, [REDACTED] (1715).

[To face ■ 96.



No. 41.—POSSET CUP (1635). PROPERTY ■ LORD SWAYTHLING.

[To face p. 96.

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

have been manufactured by the cart-load. These modern copies would very often be detected by assay, for they all marked as made of the Britannia standard of silver, and many of them if tested would doubt prove to be of silver of lower quality. Their period almost exactly coincides with the first quarter of the eighteenth century; [these were generally without covers, and times of very small size. No. 39 and No. 40 well-finished representatives of this class, which were used small wine-cups. After the first quarter of the eighteenth century porringers gradually ceased to be made, and plain two-handled cups the lines of No. 40, but with a higher foot and tankard handles, took their place.]

[It is unnecessary to state that during the time that porringers were in fashion plain examples of this form of plate were in general use.]

[Another form of porringer was a straight-sided vessel of tankard form, with two handles and a loose cover. These for want of a better name may be called posset cups, and came into use about 1640; they were by no means common, and their manufacture ceased about 1680. In No. 41, of Cromwellian times, the decoration of the drum consists of an engraved coat-of-arms on a matted ground, the handles being of exceptionally fine workmanship; the base is of the petticoat form found on contemporary tankards, and the cover is very flat and plain.]

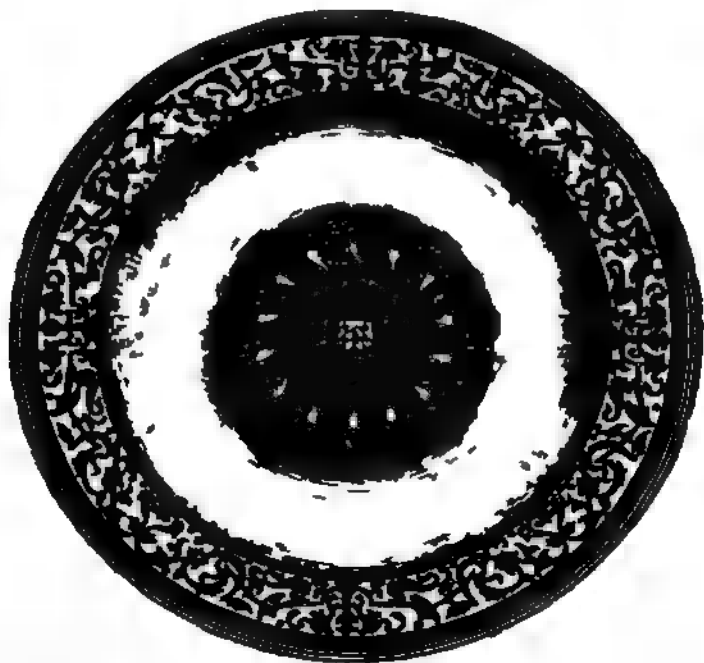
TUMBLERS.—These useful articles have been rather pushed out of their place in the chapter by the necessity of classing together porringers and caudle-cups; for they were decidedly more ancient

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

than the later class of porringers. They are so called because they will not lie on their side, but will only rest on the bottom, tumbling from side to side like a tumbler, till they steady themselves in an upright position. They are invariably made perfectly plain.

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

These occur in every old will and inventory of any importance, and being articles in daily use



42 —SILVER (1545), AT

every table, must have been very common indeed, making up as they did for the want of any such utensil as the modern fork.

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

Ewers and basins were accordingly handed before and after every meal, and after every course, the hands being held ~~over~~ the basin whilst water, hot, cold, ~~in~~ scented, ~~was~~ poured ~~over~~ them from the ewer by the ~~waiter~~.

Amongst the earliest specimens ~~are~~ the silver-gilt ewer and salver engraved with foliated arab-










No. 43.—EWER (1545), ~~in~~ CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.




esques, which ~~was~~ the gift of Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1570. They bear the hall-mark of 1545. Of these the engravings (Nos. 42 and 43) give ~~a~~ good idea, showing the arabesques which were the usual decoration of the later Henry VIII. period.





[At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign the

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

shape of the  changed; the body became cylindrical, mounted upon a short stem, and the bowed handle adopted  this date for tankards and jugs  introduced. No. 44, dated 1562, from the Winchester College plate, is a fine parcel-gilt example of  early Elizabethan rose-water  and salver. It should be noticed that all traces of Gothic design, except in the spout, have disappeared from the ewer, whilst the motive of the salver remains much the  The border of this is engraved with panels of strapwork enclosing the inscription in Lombardic letters, "Radolphus Henslow Kⁱ A^o Dⁿⁱ 1563 cui Deus retribuatur in ill. die hanc pelvim cum gutturnio de novo fecit." The centre is composed of one boss raised on another, enclosing the Wykeham  enamelled in their tinctures; round the lower boss runs the legend, "Maners Maket Man quoth Wylyyam Wykeham."]

[Towards the end of this reign the ewer took a distinctly vase-shaped form,] and together with the salver is ornamented with beautiful strapwork interlaced and enclosing boldly treated flowers or marine monsters.

Of this fashion is the salver of 1595, with  to match of 1617, which  the oldest specimens of English silver work in the Royal Collection  Windsor Castle.

Such examples  found down to the end of the reign of Charles I., after which a plainer fashion prevails, the salver being quite unornamented, and the  somewhat rude cup-shaped jugs, with  without stems, and with a plain handle. With the accession of James II.  in the well-known helmet-shaped patterns which



No. 44—(1562). SALVER AND COLLEGE.

[To face p.]

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

afterwards became very usual, and lasted till about 1720.

[After the middle of the seventeenth century ■ salver or waiter in ■■■■ ■■■■ accompanied the porringers. These ■■■■ ornamented with a broad border of repoussé ornament, or Chinese engraving, and mounted upon ■ trumpet stem which, grasped by the hand of the servant, preserved the balance of the object it supported and concealed his hand. During the reigns of William and Anne these ■■■■ made in large quantities, plain save for ■ finely engraved coat of ■■■■ in the centre and ■ gadrooned edge: this trumpet stem should always bear ■ portion of the hall-mark as well as the full mark on the dish; and it may here be mentioned that all important portions of a piece of plate, that can be separated, should bear at any rate some part of the hall-mark.]

In the reign of George I., chasing is found, the edges of the salvers being both chased and shaped, the salvers themselves standing ■ three, or sometimes four, small feet. Some ■■■■ both engraved and chased. The plainer salvers of this date have often a concave border.

The ordinary salver during the middle of the eighteenth century was circular in shape, with a waved and moulded edge called a ribbon border.

This style of ornament was succeeded by the beaded edges of the time of George III., and circular ■■■■ shaped salvers were replaced by the plain oval trays, having handles ■■ the ends, which ■■■■ then found almost to the exclusion of any other patterns.









SPOONS









160


[No exact age can be assigned to the spoon, but the earliest examples that have come down to us are Egyptian of the XVIIIth dynasty, about 1500 B.C. ; these are of wood or ivory, and sometimes of fine design.]

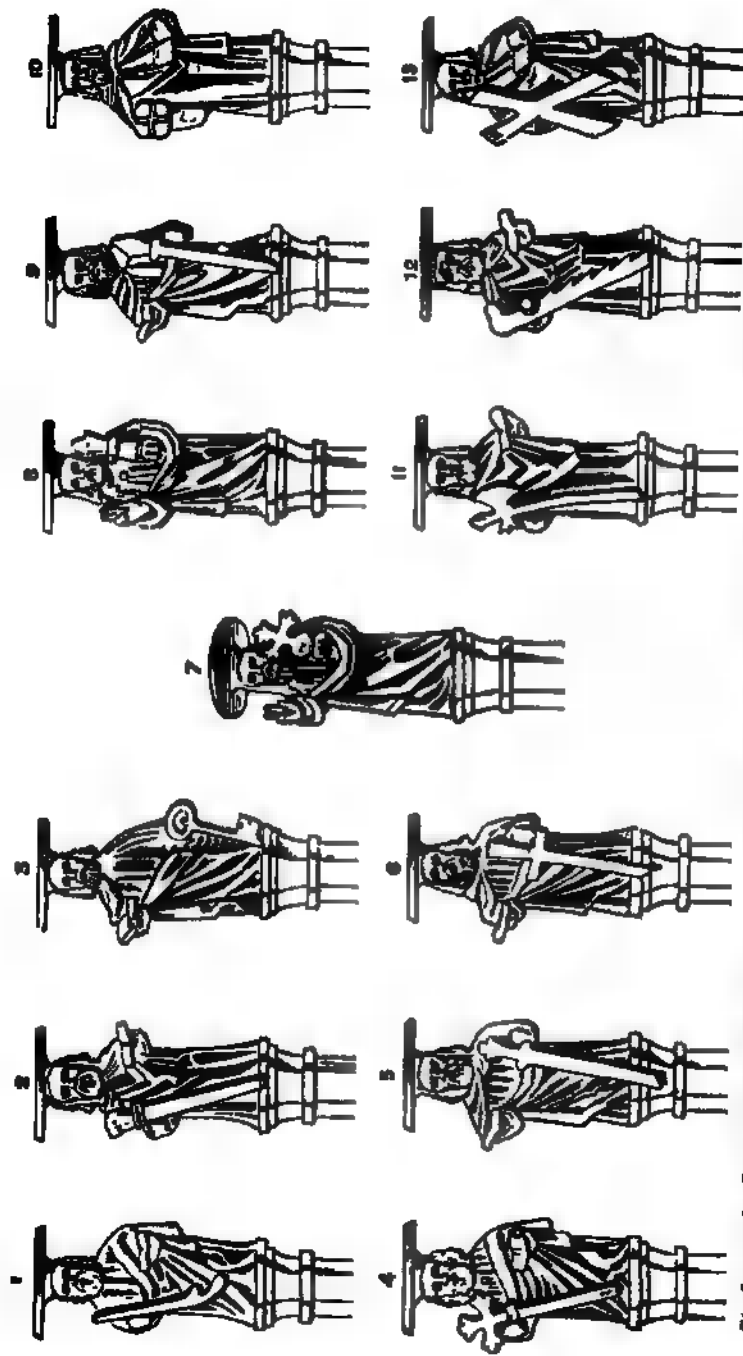
[In Roman, Byzantine, and Gothic spoons, the bowl is on a much lower level than the handle ; by the fifteenth century this difference of levels is less apparent, but the bowl still remains well below the handle, and continues so for many years. The handles of English spoons in Gothic times were quadrilateral, the tops terminating in a ornament—an acorn, a pine cone, a diamond-shaped knop, a lion sejant, human heads or whole figures such as the apostles—and finally, about 1530, in a flat-headed ornament known as the “ seal top.” From about 1550 and a hundred years onward this seal-topped stem with its egg-shaped bowl was the usual form of spoon, isolated examples being found as late as 1679. The original shape of the seal was hexagonal, not unlike the capital of a Gothic column, the neckings or mouldings supporting it being of the same character. Early in Elizabeth’s reign this seal became rounder, supported by a little flattened ball divided into sections, which, towards the end of the century, was supported by a vase or baluster-like shape, decorated with acanthus in low relief. This form of heading, growing larger and coarser, continued as a fashion until after the Restoration. Spoons called “ slip-topped ” originated in the second half of the sixteenth

SPOONS

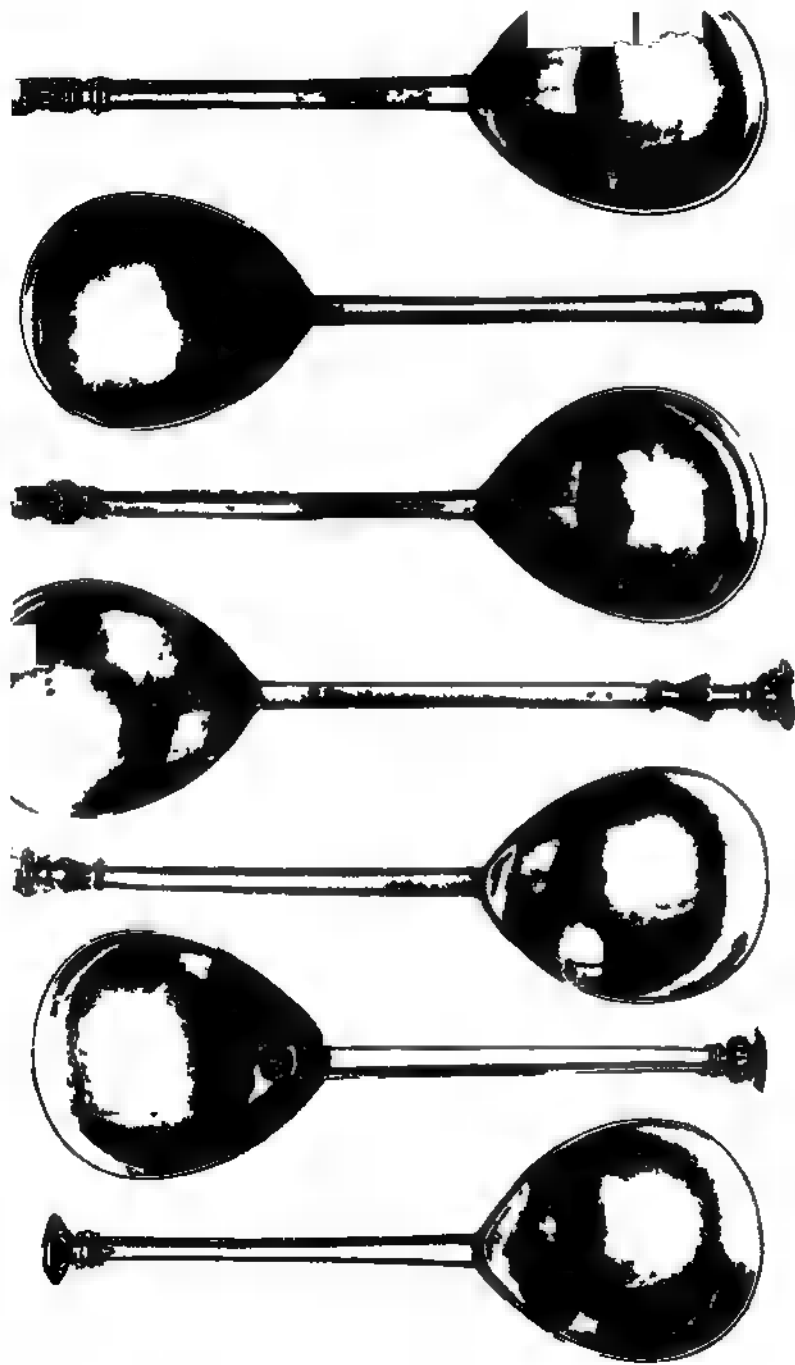
century. The apostle or figure  removed in order to meet the ultra-rigorous ideas of the new Protestant religion, and the stem  cut  an oblique finish ; others were then made to match these, and  a fashion  created that  revived later by the Puritans. On these spoons the date-letter, or the owner's initials, are often marked close to the slipped end, perhaps  prevent it being shortened. Stump-topped spoons resemble these, and  still ruder in shape, the shaft being round and finishing in a blunt end.]

Apostle spoons  too well known to need description. These were made in sets of thirteen, and when complete with their "Master" spoon are very rare: in many instances they were made singly, and formed a favourite christening gift, the spoon bearing the child's patron saint. Of the various  in existence there are but four generally known that are complete:  of them is in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and consists of thirteen spoons, one of which is supposed to represent St. Paul. They are of the year 1566-7, with the exception of the St. Paul spoon, which is of the year 1515-16. In the second set, presented to the Goldsmiths' Company by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., Matthias takes the place of Judas Iscariot. These spoons are all of  year, 1626, and by the  maker. The third  sold  Christie's Sale Rooms in 1901 for £1,060. Since then the fourth set of thirteen was sold  Christie's in 1903 for £4,900.

The  of 1626, No. 45, has been selected for illustration, owing to the presence of the



1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's bat. 2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife. 3. St. Peter, with a key, sometimes a fish. 4. St. Jude, with a cross, a club, or a carpenter's square. 5. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a gourd, bottle or scrip, and sometimes a hat with scallop shell. 6. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T; in other cases a double cross, or a small cross in his hand, or a basket of fish. 7. The Saviour, or "Master," with an orb and cross. 8. St. John, with a cup (the cup of sorrow). 9. St. Thomas, with a spear; sometimes he bears a builder's rule. 10. St. Matthew, with a wallet, sometimes an axe and spear. 11. St. Matthias, with an axe or halberd. 12. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw. 13. St. Andrew, with a saltire cross.



(A) 1528.

(B) 1560.

(C) 1600.

(D) 1625.

(E) 1565.

(F) 1650.

(G) 1543.

No. 46.—SEAL-TOPPED,

LION-TOPPED

[To face p. 1

SPOONS

■ "Master" spoon, and the fact of the whole being made by one maker ■ the same time.




The first mention of maidenheaded spoons ■ in a will of 1446. These ■ so called in ■ Bristol Orphan Book will of 1493, and ■ common during the sixteenth century. The tops ■ ornamented with the bust of ■ maiden, the stem and bowl being fashioned like all other spoons of their period.




















Besides "maidenheads," "apostles," "acorns," "fir-cones," and "spear-heads," spoons ■ frequently found with lions sejant for knops. These ■ made all through the sixteenth century, and [during the seventeenth up till 1660, ■ about which date the form of the spoon underwent a distinct change.]

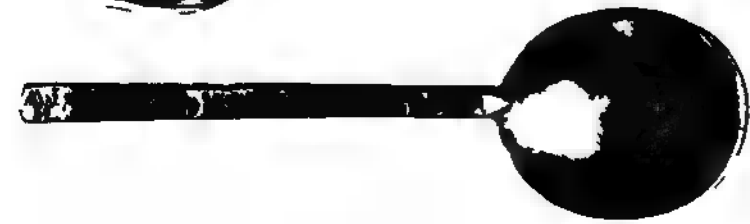
[No. 46 shows a series of Tudor and Jacobean spoons; (A), dated 1528, now the property of Mr. J. A. Holms, and the Pudsey spoon are the two earliest seal-top spoons known. The seal and its support ■ Gothic and hexagonal, and the V-shaped socket by which it is inserted into the stem, very clearly pronounced, as in all these spoons. The ornament forming the top ■ cast; it was therefore affixed by a plain spliced joint, ■ else by a V-shaped socket into the handle, which ■ hammered with the bowl out of ■ piece of silver: it is wise in buying this class of spoon to look for evidence of such insertion. In B, of 1560, the support of the seal is ■ longer ■ Gothic capital, but the melon-shaped vase of the Renaissance. The shorter bowl, and the alteration in the seal, ■ round, are distinctly visible. C, of 1600, and D, of 1625,

SPOONS

show the further development of the seal top. After this the support goes on becoming  elongated and  ornate in design till the type ceases.]

[The other examples are  maidenheaded spoon (E) of 1565, the bust clothed in a calyx of fleurs de luce, (F)  slip-top of Cromwell, and (G)  late lion sejant of Henry VIII., 1543.]

[During the Protectorate  distinct change took place in the whole form of the spoon. The handle  broader and flatter, the added finial was omitted, and the bowl became oval. With the Restoration a novelty  introduced from Holland  France, in which the handle  quite flat, broadening out  the top, and cleft into three divisions. The bowl of these spoons is level with the stem, strengthened at its juncture by  pointed prolongation termed a rat-tail. Sometimes this rat-tail was decorated with a beading, the rest of the bowl remaining plain; later specimens  found with  die-stamped  engraved pattern  the back of the bowl and front of the handle. These flat-handled spoons continued with variations into Anne's reign, the clefts at the top being gradually omitted, and the bowl becoming deeper and longer. About 1710 the top of the handle became round, and  strong rib running down its face was a characteristic feature for twenty years  finally the rat-tail degenerated into  sort of tongue, the bowl became  pointed, and the rib down the  disappeared. In A, No. 47, can be  the rudimentary idea of the flat-handled spoon that succeeded the seal-top; it is  Puritan spoon dated 1655, and bears the owner's initials  the



(A) 1653.



(B) 1674.



(C) 1679.



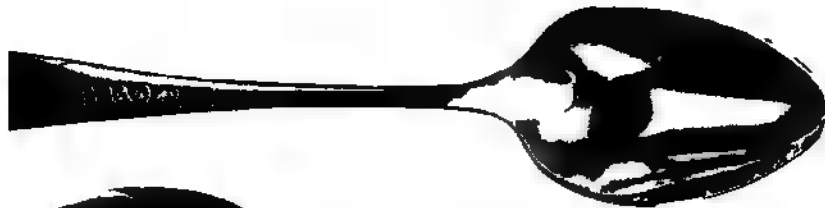
(D) 1679.



(E) 1706.



(F) 1710.



(G) 1800.

No. 47.—FLAT-HANDLED

[To face 106.]

SPOONS

extreme top, in order to prevent even Puritans purloining ■ portion of the stem. The rat-tail and cleft-top is shown in B of 1674. The die-stamping decoration is finely executed in c, ■ well-preserved specimen with the ■■■ Taunton mark | whilst D shows the back of ■ spoon of 1679 with the rat-tail beaded. Until this date the top of the handle ■■ broad and lute-shaped, but with the advent of William's reign it began to diminish, and by the end of the century the clefts had closed up, leaving ■ centre point with ■ longer and deeper bowl, and the rat-tail round in section ■■ in ■ of 1706; these ■■■ termed ladle-topped spoons. At this time also the handle became round at the top and sides, and ribbed down the front; F is an example of this kind dated 1710. The rat-tail commenced about 1660, and lasted rather over eighty years, when its place was taken by a simple tongue, a shell, ■■ ■ scroll, the bowl becoming more and ■■■ pointed; these continued with slight varieties until about 1800 (of which year ■ is ■ specimen), and ■■■ called Old English spoons.]

Teaspoons of the middle of the eighteenth century were sometimes decorated with French ornament of the time both ■■ bowls and handles | the latter were sometimes of fancy shape, formed of vine tendrils, flowered ■■■ sprays, and other such devices. From about 1775 to 1785, feather and beaded edging not unfrequently adorn the handles of the plain "Old English" spoons then in ■■■

FORKS

FORKS.

These are a modern invention compared with spoons, hence the mention of forks is to be found in the fifteenth-century treatises on etiquette and manners; whilst in early wills and inventories forks occur, except and then one or two mounted in crystal or other ornamental handles, and used for eating pears or green ginger. These had usually two prongs only.

[Whether these were English it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain—English table forks of an entire piece of silver, and made in sets, are not found until the middle of the seventeenth century.] Similar forks are said to have been first used in France by the Duke de Montausier, *circa* 1645. A set of twelve amongst the domestic plate of Cotehele made in 1667, and it is believed that these are the oldest in use. These have plain flat handles, like the spoons of the period.

[Although three-pronged silver forks were at first usual, contemporary but isolated examples of four-prongs are found, and at a little later date of two-prongs.]

[The fork followed the evolution of the spoon. The flat handle gave way to the round, with a rib down the front. This rib in time disappeared, and the fourth prong, which had not been for over a hundred years, reappeared permanently. A, No. 48, dated 1681, is the earliest four-prong fork known, and has a flat, thick handle with a cleft top. B, of a pair, of the year 1698, has two-prongs of thick, strong make, with square shoulders. C is from an existing set of nine dated 1698 and

FORKS

1702; the handle is of more graceful form than the preceding specimens, but resembles them in the length of the prong. These forks [unclear] items in the Stowe sale, and bear the Chandos cypher. D is from an Irish [unclear] dated 1712; the prongs are long and slight, and the rib down the handle is [unclear] for the first time. Ladle-topped forks to match the spoons [unclear] also made in the first years of the century. Great strength and solidity mark the two-pronged examples (E and F); they are from [unclear] of [unclear] dozen dated 1716. A dozen of dessert forks to match, by the same maker, dated 1717, accompany this [unclear] and beautiful set.]

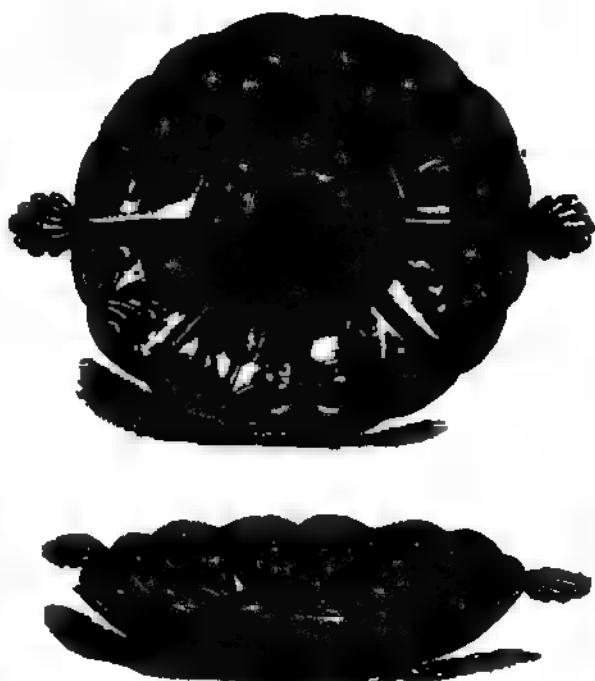
[Of forks and their variety there is very little to say, for at the time when Art interested herself most in plate, English forks were virtually non-existent; Peeter Harracke and Paul Lamerie, although important silversmiths and makers of forks, failed to evolve anything fresh in these objects from the accepted pattern of their times, although scroll-handled examples are found by the latter maker.]

SAUCERS

Ornamented usually with punched patterns are found several shallow trays [unclear] saucers, like the bowls of the tazze deprived of their stems and feet. These generally [unclear] from 1630 to 1655, but there [unclear] one or two of a later period, say 1660 to 1670. Sometimes they have small flat handles formed as escallop shells, [unclear] else scroll handles of wire. Several are in [unclear] [unclear] alms-plates [unclear] village churches. These small

SAUCERS

trays were all no doubt originally intended to hold sweetmeats ■ trinkets. The illustration is of ■■■ used ■ ■ paten ■ Bredgar in Kent (No. 49).



NO. 49.—SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS ■■■ ALMS-DISH AT BREDGAR, KENT.

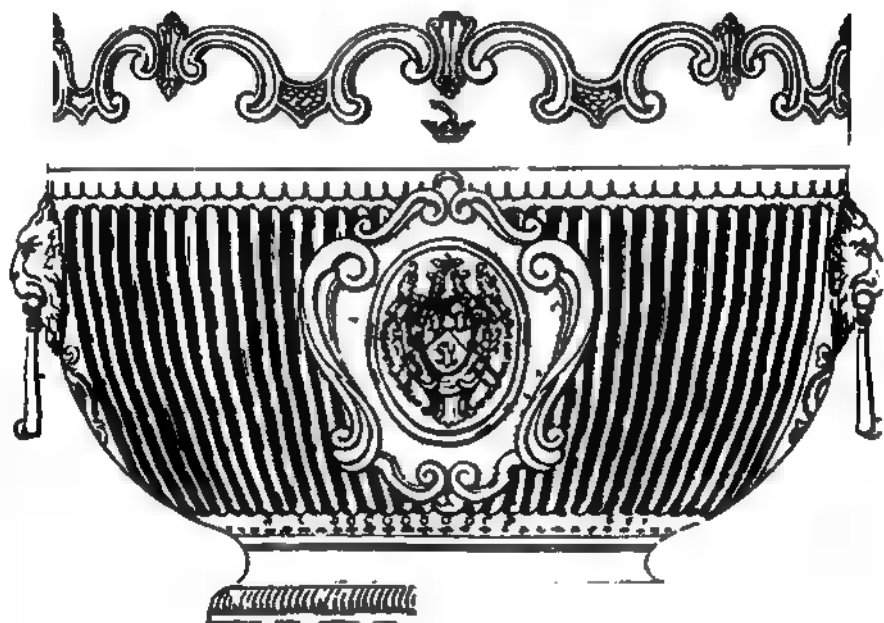
Bleeding-basins of the first years of the eighteenth century, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and having a single flat pierced handle, are not uncommon. They ■■■ found of pewter ■ well as of silver.

MONTEITHS

The Monteith ■■■ a punch bowl with an scalloped and removable rim. Ant. ■ Wood, under 1683, mentions this vessel as follows : "This yeare in the ■■■■■ time ■■■ up ■ vessel or

MONTEITHS

bason notched ■ the brim to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water ■ cool them. Such ■ bason ■ called ■ 'Monteigh' from ■ fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteyh,' who ■ that time, ■ ■ little before, ■ the bottom of his cloake or coate so notched." When the



III 49A —MONTEITH (1702), IN VINTNERS' HALL, ■■■■

glasses were taken out, the bowl was placed on the table, the rim ■■■ removed, and the process of punch-making commenced.

Monteiths of Charles II. ■■■ comparatively plain except ■ the upper portion, which was generally ornamented with ■ fine scalloped moulding, finishing in pendants of cherubs' heads. In early specimens there is ■■■ removable rim.

CANDLESTICKS

Towards the end of William III.'s reign and during that of Anne, the bowls are fluted, the bases gadrooned, and the lion-headed handles are almost invariable, as in No. 49A. [These punch-bowls became straight-edged in Georgian times, often without handles, and either decorated with the designs of the period or left perfectly plain.]

CANDLESTICKS

[No doubt the majority of early candlesticks, being subject to constant and rough usage, were made of base metal, but it is certain from records and manuscripts that candlesticks for domestic use were also made in silver from early times, though no examples exist of a date before the seventeenth century.] No. 50 represents the pattern made at this time.

[The shaft consists of clustered columns, and is a reproduction of the fourteenth-century ecclesiastical candlestick, which took its shape from the contemporary cathedral column. The section of the foot in all early seventeenth-century specimens is dished, presumably to catch the grease, and where it joins the shaft is an scalloped ledge, which served as a knop to hold or carry the candlestick ; this knop lasted till about 1708. In the light and hammered examples of the end of the century the column motive is preserved, the shafts are without exception fluted, and in place of a capital, plain mouldings support a fixed gadrooned nozzle, the spreading octagonal base being similarly decorated ; their average height is about eight inches, but No. 51, dated 1706, is nearly twelve ; this pattern was sometimes made



No 51 —CANDLESTICK (1706).



No 53 —CANDLESTICK (1772),

COL.

TIPPING.

[To see p.]

CANDLESTICKS

■ a still larger scale. Several pairs of these are
■ Fishmongers' Hall.]

[This design, after having obtained much finish
and perfection, suddenly ceased to be in request,



No. 50.—CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT ■■■■■

and a heavier yet smaller article, ■■■■ suited to
the dished ■■■■ of the fashionable little card-
tables of William and Anne, ■■■■ introduced ; the
method of manufacture was changed, and candle-
sticks ■■■■ cast ; the columns ■■■■ replaced by ■

CANDLESTICKS

baluster shaft of **■** slender proportions, and the elementary nozzle disappeared for about forty years. No. 52 is a late example of this innova-



No. 52.—CANDLESTICK (1735).

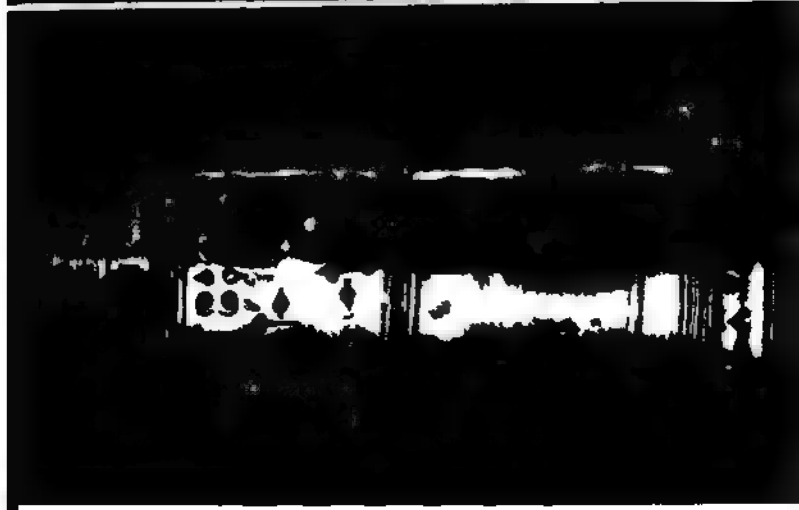
tion, which in turn became much ornamented with the scroll-work and shells of Louis XV. taste.]

[The last development of the candlestick, of about 1765 and onwards, is perhaps the most decorative. Here the former idea of a column was **■** assumed, very elaborately treated, and **■** hammered manufacture **■** once more adopted. No. 53, dated 1772, is an exceptionally fine example of this type. The altar-shaped plinth

forming the base is due to the influence of R. Adam, who **was** entirely guiding taste at this time.]

CASTERS

[The earliest casters **■** seldom found before 1685; they **■** first cylindrical and straight-sided, made in **■** of three, the sugar dredger



NO 54—CASTLE (1684) TIPPING



NO 55—CASTLE (1712)
PROPERTY OF



NO 56 CASTLE (1717)
PROPERTY OF

[To face p

CASTERS

being larger than the two others, which were used for black and white pepper. The perforation of the tops was first very simple, like the one of the caster. No. 54 is from a set of three dated 1684, perfectly plain for spiral gadrooning the top. By the end of the century the perforation often elaborate, representing vases of flowers in conjunction with animals and figures, and rings of gadrooning surrounded the base and cap.]

[Casters of vase-shaped form succeeded these, and generally formed part of a cruet-stand which contained two cut-glass bottles with silver caps and handles, three casters and often two egg-shaped spice graters. These range in date from 1710 to 1770. No. 55, dated 1712, is from one of these cruet sets, whilst No. 56, five years later in date, is of the octagonal shape so much favoured at the beginning of George I.'s reign. Later casters resembled in form No. 55, but often decorated with repoussé work and mounted upon a rather higher stem.]

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, KETTLES, ETC.

The earliest teapot known in actual domestic use is of 1682. It is of hexagonal form, each side forming a panel chased with Chinese scenes, very minute in detail, and deeply cut. It must have been copied exactly from a Chinese original. A few small melon-shaped teapots are found about 1685; but a great number of tea- and coffee-pots, tea-caddies, and kettles made in the reign of George I. and George II.,

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

■ first of very plain design, but afterwards more freely ornamented with chasing and repoussé work.

[No. 57, which bears the Aberdeen mark with the maker's mark George Robertson (1710), is



■ 58.—OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
■ J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

of melon-shape, and unusually large. Oval straight-sided teapots were introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century, engraved with festoons, knots of riband and medallions in the style of Adam; these form a pleasing

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

variety to the **■■■■■** ornamented and bulbous shapes.]

[Coffee-pots of the reigns of Anne and George I. **■■■■■** of tapering form and quite plain; the straight spout in the earliest examples is placed



■ 59.—COFFEE-POT (1764), **■** SALTER'S HALL, **■■■■■**

at right angles to the handle, and the lid is of high cupola shape; occasionally the pattern was octagonal throughout. No. 58, of 1715, is a well-proportioned example of this type.]

[By the middle of the century these pots had become vase-shaped, and covered with a floral

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

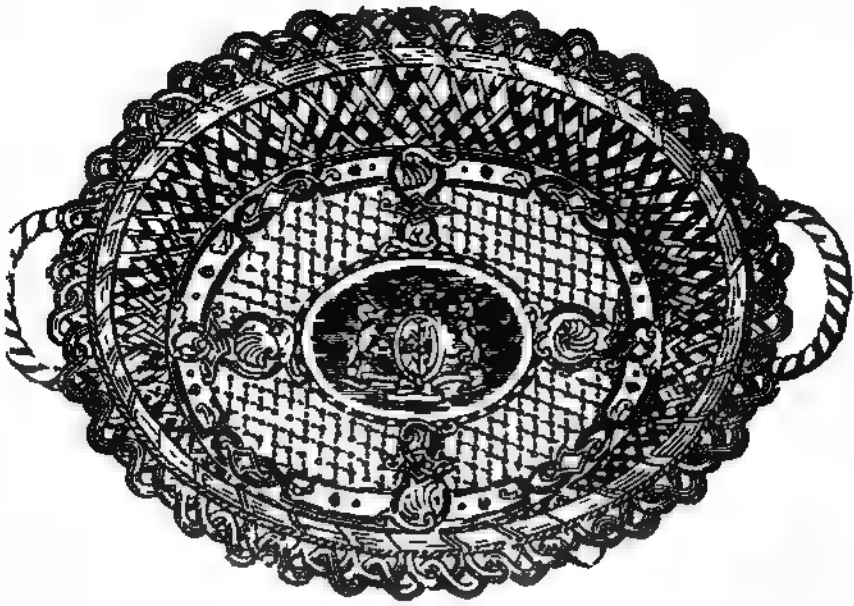
and scrolled ornament in repoussé. No. 59 is ■ specimen in the somewhat ornate taste that pervaded all plate and furniture of this period. Coffee and chocolate pots, like candlesticks, ■ assumed their most decorative proportions about 1770, when the taste for all things classical ■■ directed by the brothers Adam and Flaxman.]

Tea caddies, two in a case, date from the reign of Anne.

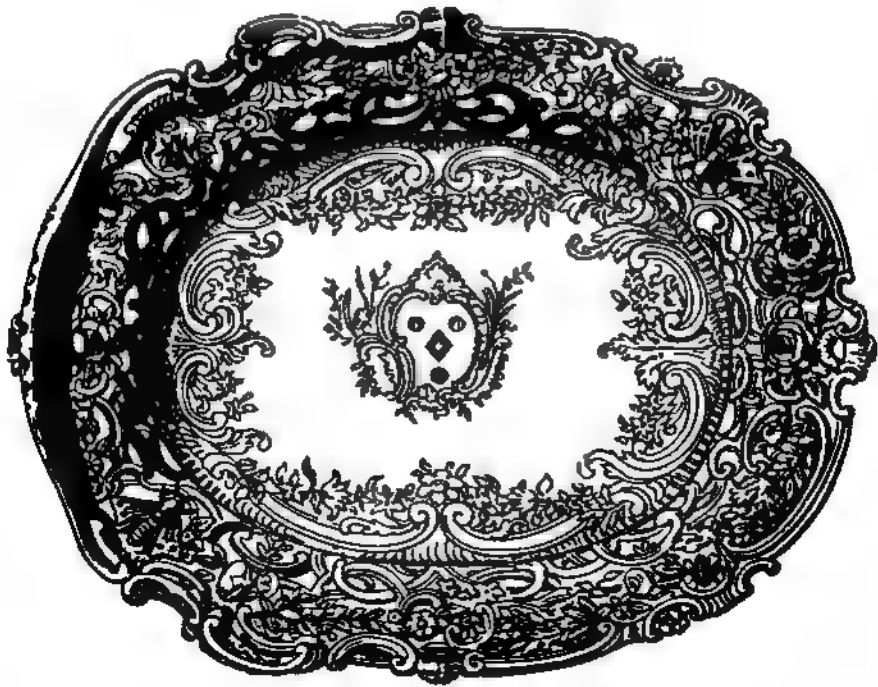
Cream jugs simply follow the fashion of larger vessels, the earliest being plain, solid, and slightly bellied, like miniature blackjacks, with the ■■■■ short spouts and no stem nor foot. Others are like tiny helmet ewers, whilst later ■■■■ are of rococo or of Louis XV. design, and the latest not unlike the chocolate and coffee pots of classical shape, but with a small square foot and without ■■ lid.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

These are classed together because the former often formed the central ■■ uppermost portion of the latter, and they are of precisely similar style of workmanship. They are objects of considerable importance in the plate-collections of the eighteenth century, and great taste and skill were expended upon their production. Most of them were made between 1730 and 1780, [but it is certain that these silver baskets for cakes or fruit were made as early as 1640, for the fine specimen No. 60 is of the reign of Charles I., being dated 1641. The form resembles ■ basket of the time, the edges and base being encircled by ■ roping in resemblance of twisted wicker-work | the sides and foot ■■■ ■■■ open and engraved strap-work,



NO. 61.—CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE.



NO. 62.—CAKE-BASKET (1749), BY ■■■■ LAMERIE.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

centering at intervals in cherubs' heads—similar to the strap-work ceilings and perforated staircase rails of Jacobean designs.]

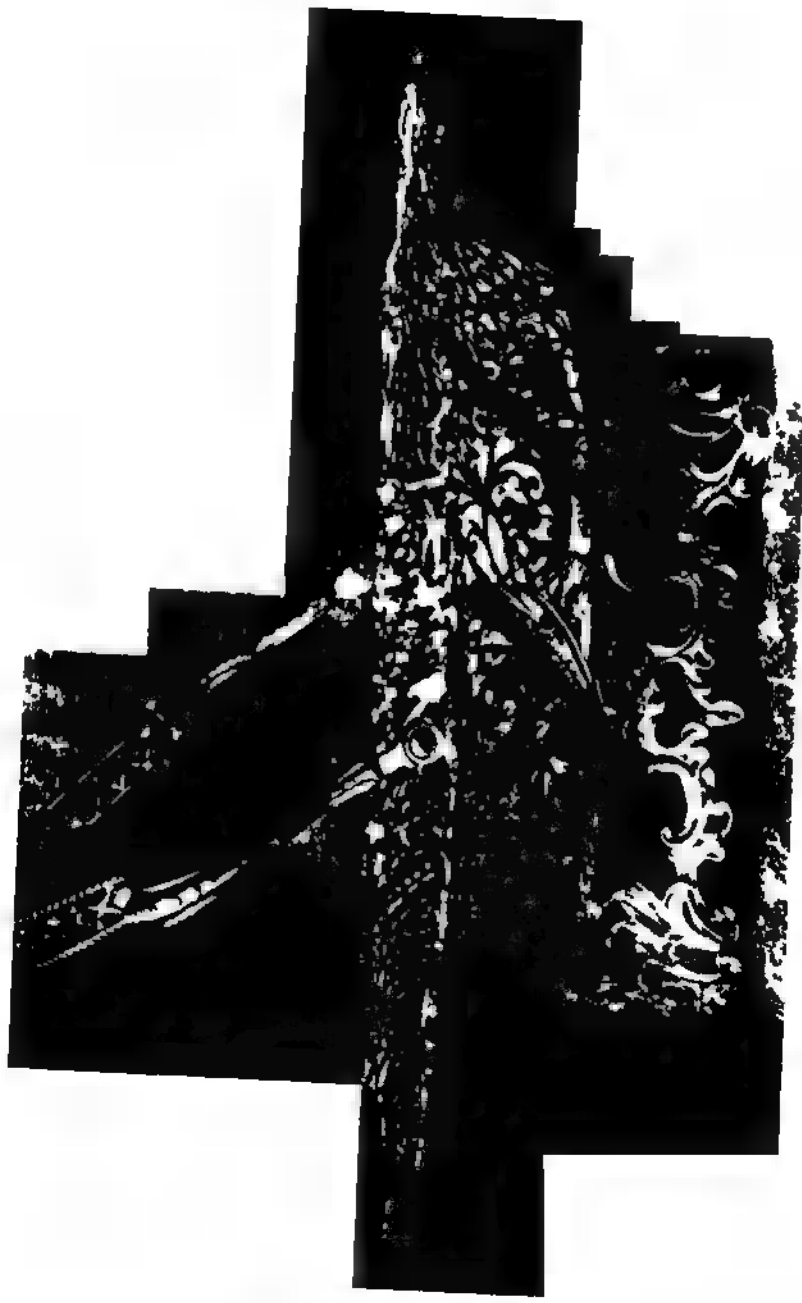
No. 61 is a basket of ■ design peculiar ■ Paul Lamerie; the bottom is engraved with the ■ of Sir Robert Walpole. Another fine example ornamented with chasing and repoussé work is given in No. 62.

The piercing of the later baskets is sometimes rather rude; the holes being merely punched out of the sheet of silver without much additional ornament except ■ intervening ■ of small punched bosses; No. 63 is dated 1767, and is a graceful example of this later class.

Where these pierced baskets form the crowning ornament of epergnes, or centre-pieces for table decoration, they are accompanied by a number of smaller baskets of the ■ design ■ the large one, all of which could be detached from the branched stand which supported them, and handed with the fruits or sweetmeats they were made to contain. [No. 64 is one of these epergnes dated 1773; the piercing, fluting, and repoussé work is of Adam design, but the feet ■ in a rather earlier taste; the waved line of the trumpet-shaped base is particularly graceful and uncommon.]

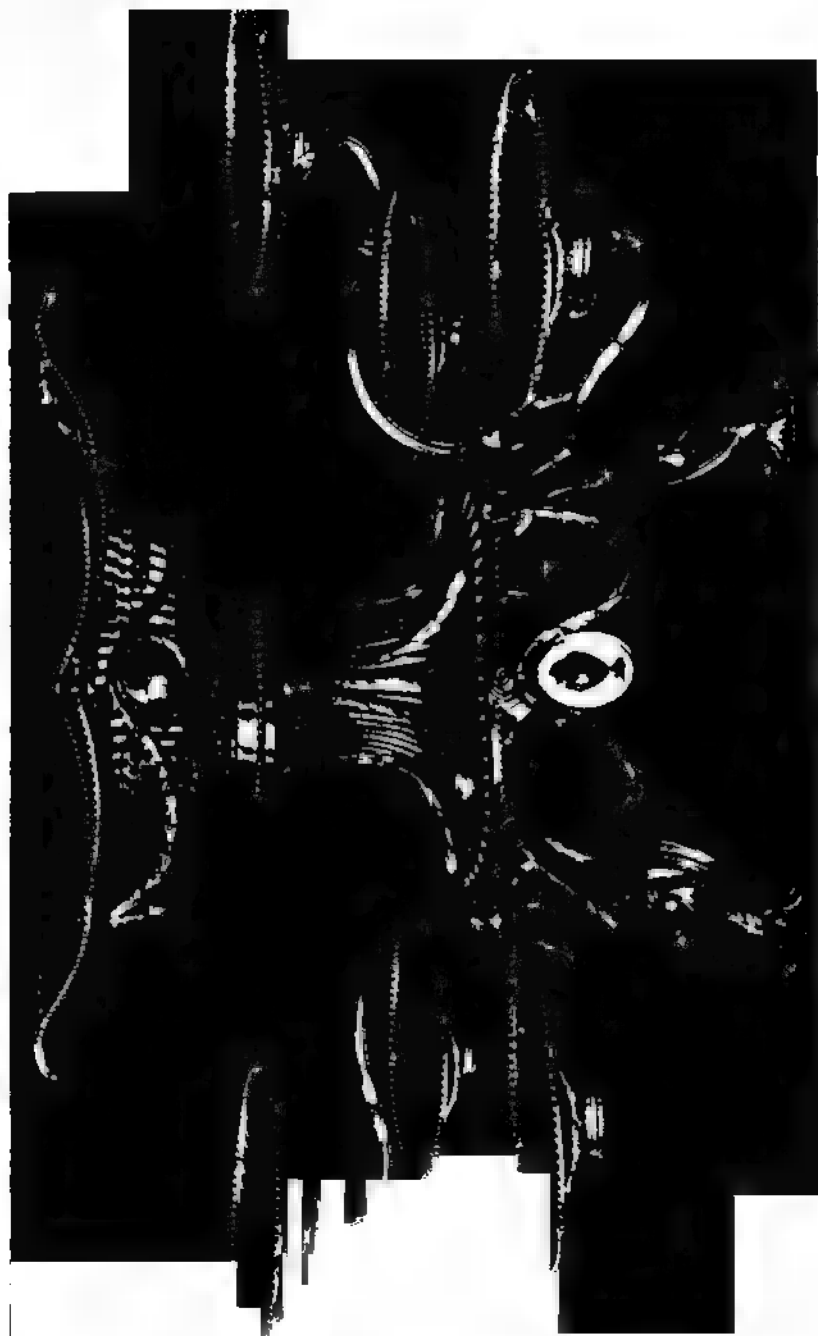
[Sauce boats were not introduced until about 1720. Until that date ■ served in small silver saucepans; vegetables in those of larger size. No. 65 shows ■ early sauce boat; it is double-handled and double-spouted.]

[The well-known form of ■ boat with ■ single reflexed handle succeeded these, going through the century until the beautiful classical shape (No. 66) was introduced. To match these



No 63 —CAME ■■■■■ (1767)

Fin. sec. = ...



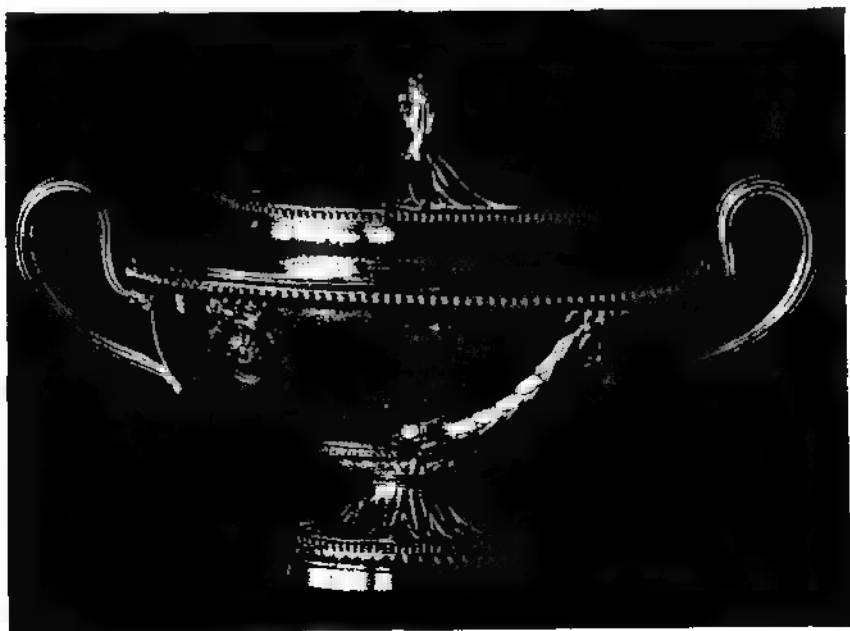
No. 64. EPHEGNE (1773).

COL. TIPPING.

[To face p. 111]



No. 65.—SAUCE BOAT (1729).



No. 66.—SAUCE (1773). PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[To face p. 120.



NO 67.—SWEETMEAT VASE (1773). XXXXXXXXXX OF COL. XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

[To face p. 120.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

elegant services, small vases in the form of cinerary urns made table contain sweetmeats. No. 67, dated 1773, is in very perfect taste, and well represents such decorative objects.]

[During the three hundred and fifty years over which this handbook extends, the strong interest in the personal possession of plate was maintained; it therefore to no lack of patronage that the silversmith's art after the end of the sixteenth century imperceptibly but gradually declined, that by the middle of the seventeenth the craftsman had almost ceased to be an artist; but it is probable that a great check to all artistic evolution caused by the Civil War, and this may have produced the very distinct change that took place in silver plate after the middle of the seventeenth century, when delicacy of design and execution somewhat neglected, and a comparatively easy and showy decoration was adopted. This florid influence, of Dutch origin, possessing a certain picturesque motive, lasted until nearly the end of the century, when it discarded in favour of a more restrained style, that developed into a for perfectly simple plate consisting of plain surfaces intersected by small and well-considered mouldings. This may be considered the last period of plate, where its charm is entirely dependent upon surface, originality of form, and proportion, for the elaborately decorated styles of George II. and early George III. that followed largely relied on the technical excellence of their ornament; and the semi-classical simplicity affected towards the close of the eighteenth century neither original,

CONCLUSION

■ ■ ■ were its proportions sufficiently solid to remain without ■ ■ ■ decoration.]

CONCLUSION

[The late Mr. W. J. Cripps, in his conclusion to "Old English Plate," has ■ ■ ■ ably summed up in the following words the artistic and historical importance of this subject, that any further additions would be superfluous.]

The history of plate-working in England has ■ ■ ■ been surveyed in ■ ■ ■ much detail ■ ■ ■ is possible within the compass of a general handbook. Many of the subjects only touched upon here would require ■ volume if they were dealt with exhaustively, but enough has been said about each to give the plate-collector an idea of the varying fashions of each successive art period. The antiquary would wish to expand the notices of ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ or salts into chapters; the artist, to dwell upon the history of shapes and ornament at more suitable length; the working goldsmith, ■ ■ ■ the technicalities of the art-workmanship which distinguish many of the most remarkable pieces we have considered. But all will agree that there is a singular interest in English goldsmiths' work, and it is this: that whilst it has preserved to ■ ■ ■ in comparatively imperishable materials specimens of the art-workmanship of every decade, from the Gothic period to ■ ■ ■ own, it has given us at the same time the ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ of dating ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ specimens with far greater certainty and accuracy than is the ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ with any other series of art-objects that have come down ■ ■ ■ time. In this way it becomes possible ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ old English silver work ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ key

CONCLUSION

for the dating of very many and very different objects, which could only be assigned in a general way to their period in art-history, but for the indirect aid that **our** ancient English system of hall-marking has thus incidentally supplied. In no other way can the gradual melting of Gothic into Renaissance style be so delicately measured, or the sequence of the art-epochs which **we** **are** in the habit of calling by the **names** of the French monarchs of the eighteenth century. The accuracy with which both French and English silver work **can** be dated enables us to trace the style known generally as "style de Louis XV." through three separate developments, in a way that would otherwise be almost impossible ; and the same may be said in a greater or less degree of almost every other well-known period from early days to the end of the eighteenth century. This is the point at which it has seemed convenient to break off the various notices which make up the foregoing sketch. The art of the goldsmith in the early days of the nineteenth century made less than **any** progress. Like other seasons of rest, this interval has in our times been followed by a revival which promises much, and especially in our **own** country ; but it need hardly be said that **a** consideration of contemporary work, however interesting in itself, would be inconsistent with the design of a handbook on " Old English Plate."

TROY WEIGHTS.

24 grains = 1 dwt. (pennyweight).
 480 " = 20 dwts. = 1 oz. (ounce).
 5760 " = 240 " = 12 " = 1 lb. (pound).

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

437½ grains = 1 oz.
 7000 " = 16 " = 1 lb.
 The grain is the same in both.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

<i>Avoirdupois.</i>	<i>Troy.</i>
¼ oz. =	4 dwts. 13½ gr.
½ " =	" 2¾ "
1 " =	" 5½ "
2 " = 1 oz. 16	" 11 "
3 " = 2 " 14.	" 16½ "
4 " = 3 " 12	" "
5 " = 4 " 11	" 3½ "
6 " = 5 " 9	" 9 "
7 " = 6 " 7	" 14½ "
8 " = 7 " 5	" 20 "
9 " = 8 " 4	" 1½ "
10 " = 9 " 2	" " "
11 " = 10 " "	" 12½ "
12 " = 10 " 18	" 18 "
13 " = 11 " 16	" 23½ "
14 " = 12 " 15	" 5 "
15 " = 13 " 13	" 10½ "
16 " = 14 " 11	" 16 "

192 (12 lb.) Avoirdupois = 175 Troy,
 being 84,000 each.

APPENDIX A.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART I.,

THE ARTICLES OF PLATE












WHICH HAVE [REDACTED] AS AUTHORITY FOR











THE CONSTRUCTION OF [REDACTED] TABLES OF DATE-
LETTERS USED AT GOLDSMITHS'
HALL, LONDON,















AND FOR THE MAKERS' [REDACTED]

















To be used with Part II. following it, as a single List.


















In the following list, the years must be understood [REDACTED] begin in the month of May of the year given [REDACTED] the date, and to end in the same month of the year following :—

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	[REDACTED] MARK.
1479		1498	
1481		1499	
1491		Do.	
1493		1500	
1496		1504	
		1508	
		1507	

DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1507		A maidenhead, no shield.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	.	A Sch as in 1491.
1508		No shield.
1509		Two links of chain.
1510		No shield.
1511	.	.
1512	.	A barrel or ton as in 1504.
1514		Man with staff.
1515	.	.
Do.		.
1516	Do.	As in 1515.
Do.		.
1517		Some small animal.
1518	.	.
Do.	.	Two links as in 1509.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
1519		.
Do.	.	.
1520	.	in 1517.
1521	.	.
Do.	.	Two links as in 1509.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
1522	.	.
1523	.	.
1525		.

































DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1523		.
Do.	.	A head as in 1515.
1527		A head.
Do.	.	.
1528		Managers Stockton was the "Key" in 1569.
Do.		.
1529	Do.	As in 1515.
Do.	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1530	.	.
1531	.	and cross between I and 1528.
1532		No shield.
Do.	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
Do.		John of the "Cup" in 1569.
Do.	Do.	Do.
1533		.
Do.	.	.
1534		John Harrison "Broad Arrow" in 1569.
1535		.
1536		As in 1533.
1537	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1539	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1543	.	.
1545		Maidenhead.
1548		.
1549		Covered cup.
Do.		See 1557.

DATE	MARK	MARK
1549		AC
Do.		BN linked letters, probably for Nicha. Bartlemewe.
1550		Leg in armour. One Beerebloeke was of the "Legge" in 1569.
1551		
Do.		A dexter hand open under a crown.
Do.		AK linked letters
1552		Danbe.
Do.		
1553		RD linked as in 1552
1554		TL monogram
Do.		
1555		
Do.		A bird
1556		
1557		See 1548
Do.		
1559		Mark very indistinct
1560		Probably bird's claw.
Do.		
1561		Sun in splendour, with W in centre, on plain shield.
Do.		A covered cup as in 1548.

DATE	MARK	MARK
1561		
1562		no shield
Do.		Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		NS interlaced, probably
Do.		
Do.		No shield.
Do.		
Do.		A or grasshopper below.
Do.		
Do.		RD monogram as in
1563		
Do.		
1564		Fleur-de-lys as in 1562.
Do.		
Do.		A hand grasping a cross-crozier
1565		As in
Do.		As in
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		An animal's head
1566		
Do.		Bird's claw, as in 1560
Do.		
Do.		
1567		Crescent and three stars as in 1560.
Do.		



















DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1567		A hooded falcon. These Bampton was of "The Falcon" at this period.
Do.		Hand with hammer, shaped shield.
Do.		RD in monogram, as in 1553.
Do.		
1568		A bunch of grapes
Do.		
Do.		
1569		A falcon, as in 1567.
Do.		
Do.		A bull's head erased on shaped stamp.
Do.		A bunch of grapes, as in 1568.
Do.		
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.	NS	Interlaced, as in 1562
1570	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551.
Do.		Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		HS interlaced, probably Henry Sutton.
Do.	Do.	
Do.		SE interlaced
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.		
Do.	HW	As in 1568
1571		
Do.		A dove on shaped shield.
Do.	BT	Linked letters, as in 1567.



















DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1571		
Do.		Pair of bellows
Do.	RF	Linked letters, as in 1568.
Do.		
Do.	RD	Linked letters, as in 1568.
1572		
Do.		An eagle displayed in circular escutcheon
Do.		
1573		
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1575.
Do.	A	As in 1567
1574		A halberd between the letters.
Do.	M	As in 1568
1575		
Do.	WO	Grasshopper below, as in 1562.
Do.	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551, but larger.
Do.		Crescents and star, as in 1570.
1576		Three trefouls
Do.	M	As in 1575
Do.		
Do.		? what.
Do.		
Do.		Sun in splendour
Do.		
Do.	IH	As in 1571
Do.		Compasses with points downwards, a mullet between them.
Do.		
1577		
Do.		

DATE			MAKER'S MARK.		
1578		PG, as shown	1588		.
Do.		A windmill. Robt. Wright was of the "Wyndmylle" in 1569.	Do.		.
Do.	IO	Animal's head between, see 1565.	1589		.
Do.	.	.	Do.		.
Do.		An scallop	1590		.
1579	.	.	Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
1580		.	Do.	.	IS interlaced, as in 1588.
1581	.	Three trefoils slipped in trefoil shield.	1591		.
Do.		No shield	1592		An anchor. This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.		Double-seeded rose in pentagon.	Do.		As in 1581
Do.		.	Do.		A rose below
1583	.	.	Do.		.
Do.		A flag with staff bendwise.	1593	D	As in 1586
1584	.	.	1594		.
Do.		.	Do.		.
1585	Do.	.	1595		Small rose on a mullet below.
Do.		.	Do.		.
Do.	Do.	This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1590, 1596, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1612.	Do.	Do.	.
Do.	.	Three leaves with 2 pellets as in 1576.	1596		.
1586		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1596, 1599, 1600, 1601.	Do.	.	Newt on ton, as in 1586.
Do.		.	Do.	IG	Linked letters, as in 1591.
Do.		A newt on a ton (rebus for New-ton).	1597		A bear passant below
Do.		.	Do.		Double-headed eagle displayed.

DATE MARK'S MARK.

DATE MARK'S MARK.

1598		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1599		A squirrel	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		No shield.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Interlaced	.	.	.
Do.	.	W within crescent, as in 1585.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1601	.	Hart lodged as in 1598.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	.	A squirrel, as in 1599	.	.	.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1591.	.	.	.
1602	.	See 1585	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Animal's head crested	.	.	.
Do.		Harp betw. initials, probably LM, shaped shield.	.	.	.
1603		.	.	.	.
1604		Linked letters, as in 1602.	.	.	.

1604		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1606, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1620.
Do.		.
Do.	.	Animal's head, as in 1602.
Do.		Bear passant below, as in 1597.
1605		Monogram, as in 1602
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		As in 1585
Do.	Do.	Do.
1606		.
Do.	Do.	.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
1607		Negro's head below
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		mark occurs on spoons of 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.		.
Do.	Do.	.
Do.	.	.
Do.		T rising from middle of W.
Do.		SF interlaced
Do.		.
1608		W within O, as in 1607.
Do.		.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.





1608		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		A casque; found on a similar spoon of 1610.			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	IA	As in 1604 . . .			
1609		Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	A cross within a crescent, as in 1607.			
Do.		Terry . . .			
Do.	Do.	Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1610	G	As in 1605 . . .			
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	SO	As in 1608 . . .			
Do.		.	.	.	.
1611	TF	Monogram as in 1609			
Do.		.	.	.	.
1612	Do.	.	.	.	.
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609			
Do.	IV	As in 1607 . . .			
Do.	OB	Monogram as in 1606			
1613	IV	As in 1607 . . .			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.

1613	Do.	.	.	.	.
Do.	WR	As in 1608 . . .			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.
1614	IV	As in 1607 . . .			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1615	WC	.	.	.	.
Do.		This mark was on the of 1617, 1621.			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Do.	.	.	.
Do.		A key between . . .			
1616		.	.	.	.
Do.	IV	As in 1607 . . .			
Do.	Do.	Do.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1617	Do.	.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		A bell mark . . .			
Do.		mark as in 1607			
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1606			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	IV	As in 1607 . . .			
Do.		A mark mark			

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1618	WB	As in 1606 . . .
Do.	RC	In plain shield
1619	AB	. . .
Do.	RS	A heart below . . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606.
Do.		A bird alighting with wings erect, shaped shield.
Do.	CM	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	IK	. . .
Do.	IS	As in 1617 . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
1620	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.		See 1604 . . .
1621		See 1615 . . .
Do.	IF	As in 1617 . . .
Do.	FW	Linked letters, as in 1611.
1622		. . .
Do.	FT	. . .
1623		A trefoll slipped, on shaped shield.
Do.	HS	Blazing star below, as in 1615.
Do.	WC	As in 1617 . . .
1624	RC	. . .
Do.	DV	Crowned, shaped shield.
Do.	FC	. . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RL	. . .
Do.	RB	. . .
1625	HT	Monogram, as in 1622

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1626		. . .
Do.	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.		. . .
Do.		Linked letters PH
Do.	BY	Probably Benjamin Yates.
	TS	. . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606.
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
		. . .
Do.	RI	. . .
1628	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	RS	As in 1619 . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
	RM	. . .
	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	BP	. . .
1629	RA	A cinquefoil below
Do.	RC	As in 1611 . . .
Do.		Monogram
Do.	CIC	A column or tree between the letters.
Do.	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	RS	As in 1619 . . .
Do.	RC	As in 1624, but heart
1630	FC	Anchor between
Do.	PB	As in 1624 . . .
Do.	FW	. . .

DATE

MAKER'S MARK.

DATE

MAKER'S MARK.

1630	RS	Heart below, as in 1619.
Do.	WM	W. Maunday . . .
1631	CB	. . . . .
Do.	WM	One above another, as in 1630.
Do.	WM	Mullet above escallop between pellets.
1632	BE	. . . . .
Do.	OB	Monogram, as in 1609.
1633	WS	Another mark of Walter Shute.
Do.	IG	. . . . .
Do.	BC	■ within D, as in 1604.
Do.	WC	. . . . .
Do.	RS	. . . . .
Do.	WE	Walter Shute, as in 1629.
1634	RM	. . . . .
Do.	RH	. . . . .
1635	AS	An escallop shell . . .
Do.	CO	Probably Cardinall Orme.
Do.	BF	Probably Benjamin Francis.
Do.	OW	Owl standing upon small animal.
Do.	GO	. . . . .
1636	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	FE	. . . . .

1635	EW	. . . . .
1637	RB	■ below, shaped shield.
Do.	AS	Mullet above escallop ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Do.	RS	. . . . .
Do.	PB	. . . . .
Do.	RM	As in 1634
Do.	GD	Probably George Day
Do.	CC	As in 1629
1638	BF	See 1638
Do.	RB	. . . . .
Do.	EF	Monogram, OF
Do.	OM	. . . . .
Do.	IB	A buckle beneath, probably for name BUCKLE.
Do.	W	. . . . .
1639	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RM	As in 1634
Do.	TM	T. Maunday
Do.	IM	A pig passant below.
Do.	TH	. . . . .
Do.	RC	. . . . .
1640	WS	. . . . .
Do.	Do.	Do.

40		Pig as in 1629
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		.
541		Linked letters OT
Do.		.
542	I-I	
543		John Wardlaw (see p. 142).
544		.
545		Probably Ant. Fickett.
Do.		Probably Nicks. Wolleston.
Do.		Probably Richard Vaghan.
Do.		SA linked letters, probably Abr. Smith.
1648		IH linked letters
Do.		.
1650		Probably Henry Greenway.
Do.		.
1651		.
Do.		As in 1650
Do.		.
1652		.

52		.
53		.
Do.		.
Do.	WM	As in 1611
Do.		Hound sejant
584		Stephen
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
635		Probably Field Whorwood.
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		An oval object
Do.		.
Do.		Probably Ruffy.
1656		.
Do.	WC	As in 1655
Do.		below.
Do.	I-I	As in
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		.
Do.		.
1658		.
Do.		.






















DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.


















1658		.	.	.	.	1662		As in 1661	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	Do.		.	.	.	.
1659	HN	Bird with olive branch in beak below, as in 1658.				Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	Do.		.	.	.	.
1660	SV	As in 1654				Do.	TA	As in 1660			
Do.		.	.	.	.	1663		.	.	.	.
Do.	.	Animal sejant, as in 1653.				Do.		Probably Ant. Ficketts.			
Do.	.	Do.				Do.	HN	As in 1656			
Do.	TA	.	.	.	.	Do.	GS	As in 1658			
Do.		.	.	.	.	Do.	CS	As in 1661			
Do.	HN	As in 1646				Do.	HG	As in 1658			
Do.		Probably Richard Neale.				Do.		A mullet above an escallop between pellets & annulets.			
Do.	DR	As in 1655				1664		.	.	.	.
Do.	SV	As in 1654				Do.		.	.	.	.
1661	Do.	Do.				Do.	Do.	Escallop under mullet, as in 1663.			
Do.	PB	As in 1658				Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	1665		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	.	Animal sejant, as in 1653.				Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	HN	As in 1656				Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	WC	.	.	.	.	1666		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.	1667		.	.	.	.
Do.		Probably Christopher Shaw.				Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	ET	As in 1653				Do.	FW	As in 1664			
1662		.	.	.	.		
Do.	IW	As in 1655									
Do.	Do.	Do.									

[illegible]

DATE MARKER'S MARK.

1676		. . . .
Do.	AM	Monogram, as in 1672
Do.		. . . .
Do.		
Do.		. . . .
Do.		Thos. Ash
1677		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		 on church plate.
Do.	IS	Monogram,  in 1676.
Do.	RM	Monogram,  in 1676.
Do.		JG Monogram, re- versed
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
1678	IS	Monogram, as in 1675
Do.		. . . .
1679		Probably Benj. Pyne
Do.	LE	As in 1677
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
1680		Probably Ralph Locke.

DATE MARKER'S MARK.

1680	FS	As in 1676
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.	. . . .	. . . .
Do.	IS	Monogram, etc., as in 1675.
Do.		. . . .
Do.	EG	As in 1671
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
1681	RL	As in 1680
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.	. . . .	. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
		A water-bird; found 1678-88.
Do.		. . . .
Do.		Probably George Garthorne.

DATE

MAKER'S MARK.













1682		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1683	EG	Cypher with star above, as in 1678.			
Do.	FS	As in 1676			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	TC	As in 1676			
Do.		(EV Damaged letters)			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	RS	In heart, mullet below.			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Linked 1677-80			
1684		1677-80			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Benj. Fyne; see 1723			
Do.		SH Naked letters			
1685		.	.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.















1686		.	.	.	.
Do.	PK	As in 1685			
Do.		Probably 1685			
Do.		As in 1685			
Do.		Probably 1685			
Do.	ST	In monogram crowned, as in 1685			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		3 Stars			
Do.		As in 1682			
Do.	IO	As in 1681			
1686	Y-T	Two pellets above fleur-de-lys below			
Do.		As in 1684			
Do.		Probably Samuel			
Do.	RL	As in 1680			
Do.		Probably 1680			
Do.	DB	Butaux, see in 1680			
Do.		.	.	.	.
1687		Probably Nat. Greene			
Do.	EG	As in 1682			
1688		.	.	.	.
Do.		Linked as in 1684			
Do.		Probably Fras. Garthorne.			
Do.		Probably John Jackson.			
1689		As in 1684			



















DATE.

DATE.

MARK.

1689	FG	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		Probably Peeter Harache. See p. 65
Do.		Probably Ant. [redacted]
1690	<i>A</i>	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		R. Timbrell. . .
1691	FG	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	FS	As in 1676 . . .
Do.	IY	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		Probably R. Timbrell
Do.		Probably [redacted] Chadwick.
Do.	MH	. . . . .
1692	IY	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	GG	As in 1688 . . .
1693	EL	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		As in 1688 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	RO	As in 1684 . . .
Do.		Fish [redacted] . . .
Do.	. . .	Waterbird, as in 1682.
Do.		Probably Wm. Keatt.
1694		Probably John Easlen.

1694	I-I	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		Probably Robert Cooper.
Do.		Probably [redacted] Allen.
Do.	TI	Escallops, as in 1688
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	FG	As in 1688 . . .
1695	I-I	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	I-O	As in 1688 . . .
1696 (1st pt.)	<i>D</i>	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Thos. Brydon . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Probably Andrew Moore.
1696 (2nd pt.)	. . .	. . . . .
1697		Wm. Denny [redacted] John Bathe.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Hugh [redacted] in Newgate [redacted]
Do.	. . .	. . . . .
Do.		Joseph Bird . . .
Do.		[redacted] Chadwick . . .

DATE	MARKER'S MARK.	DATE	MARKER'S MARK.
1697	William Gibson	1700	John Gery . .
Do.	Edward Hatch of Colchester.	1701	George Boothby, at sign of the Parrot.
1698	Golden Cup in Swithin Lane.	Do.	John Bodington
Do.	Benj. Watts, ent.	Do.	George Lewis, ent. 1699.
Do.	 Denny and Bathe, as in 1697.	Do.	Benjamin Pyne, see 1684 and 1723.
Do.	 Peake, ent.	Do.	 Joseph Ward, ent. 1697.
Do.	 William Fawcety	Do.	Do. . . .
1699	 Thomas Timble .	Do.	 John Fawcety (A smaller than the F)
Do.	 Benj. Traberne	Do.	 Pierre Platel, ent. 1699.
Do.	Simon Pantin, ent. 1701.	Do.	 Robert Cooper, ent. 1697.
Do.	 Joseph Stokes, ent. 1697.	1703	 John . . .
Do.	 Francis Singleton	Do.	 William Andrewes .
Do.	Samuel Hood .	1704	John Ladyman . .
Do.	Samuel Thorne, ent. 1697.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	Chartier, ent.	Do.	Philip Rolles . .
Do.	William Lukin, ent. 1699.	Do.	John . . .
Do.	 ent.	1705	Seth Lotthowse, ent. 1697.
Do.	 William Gamble, ent.	Do.	 Peeter Harracke, as in 1700.
1700	Peeter Harracke, jun., ent. 1698.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	Anthony Nelme	Do.	Do. . . .
		Do.	 John East, ent. 1697.
		Do.	 Martin Stocker cock, ent. 1705.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1706	T1	R. Timbrell, as in 1699.
Do.		David Willaume in the Pell Mall.
Do.		Edward York, ent. 1705.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		J. Barbut, ent. 1703.
Do.		John Gibbons, ent. 1700.
Do.		John Downes, ent. 1697.
Do.		Andrew Raven.
1707	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Alice Sheeme, ent. 1700.
1708	FA	Wm. Fawdery, as in 1698.
Do.		John Wiedome, ent. 1704.
Do.	.	Edward York, as in 1706.
Do.	WI	David Willaume, as in 1706.
Do.	CO	Robert Cooper, as in 1702.
Do.		"Goyce Insed widdow."
1709		in Gutter Lane.
Do.		Samuel Hood, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1706.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1701.
Do.		Garthorne,
Do.		John Read, ent. 1704.
1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.



















1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Richard Greene, ent. 1701.
Do.		Seth Lofthouse, as in 1705.
Do.		Philip Rolles, junior, 1705.
Do.		of Sleath.
1711	Do.	within the G. as in 1705.
Do.	GA	Gar-
Do.		Nath. Lock,
Do.	HA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Edmund Pearce, ent. 1704.
1712		Matth. H. Lofthouse, ent. 1705.
Do.		William Twell, ent. 1709.
1713		Probably Edward Vincent.
Do.		William Lukin, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	S. Pantin, as in 1699.
1714	.	Matth. H. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.		John Batha, ent. 1700.
1715	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	BO	John Bodington, as in 1701.
Do.	PY	Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Liger in Heming's Row, ent. 1705.
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1705.
Do.		Wm. Fleming, ent. 1697.
Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Robert Timbrell



















DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1715		Spackman, ent. 1714.
Do.		Potley Loy, 1715
Do.		Hitchcock, ent. 1712.
1716	SL	Sleath, as in 1711
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1709
Do.		Henry Jay . . .
Do.		Nicolaus Clausen, ent. 1709.
Do.		Samuel Lee, ent. 1711.
1717	WI	John Wisdom, as in 1708.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, ent. 1712.
Do.	.	M. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.		David Tanqueray, ent. 1712.
Do.		Richard Bayley, ent. 1711.
1718	Ho	Edmund Holaday in Queen St., ent. 1709.
Do.	FA	W. Fawcary as in 1698
Do.	TA	Tanqueray, as in 1717
Do.	SL	G. Sleath, as in 1711
Do.		Jonah Clifton, ent. 1711.
1719	.	Anthony Nelme, as in 1700.
Do.		John White, ent. 1719
Do.	.	Nicolas Claassen, as in 1716.
Do.		Thomas Mason, ent. 1716.
Do.		Louys Gony, ent. 1708.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1719		Samuel Margas, ent. 1714.
1720		P. Lamerie, as in 1717
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Eckford, in Red Lion Court, Drury Lane, ent. 1711.
Do.		John . . .
1721	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Bignell, a. s., ent. 1720.
Do.	.	R. Greene, as in 1710
Do.		Joseph Clare, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.		Aug. Courtanld, ent. 1708.
Do.		Probably . . . Vincent.
1722		Nash, 1721.
Do.		ent. 1721.
1723		Abraham Buteux, 1721.
Do.		Wm. Paradise, 1718.
Do.		in Swithing Lane, 1711.
Do.		ent. 1711.
1724	LI	Isaac Liger, as in 1715.
Do.	Wh	John White, as 1719.
Do.		Meahach Godwin, ent. 1722.
Do.		M. . . and . . . Pococks, 1720.
Do.		ent. 1711.


















1725		Humphrey Paynes, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.	.	.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1721.
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1721.
Do.		John Edwards, ent. 1724.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1720.
1726		Edward Wood, ent. 1722.
Do.		P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		William Atkinson, ent. 1725.
1727		John Tuite.
Do.		Paul Crespin, old standard mark, ent. 1730.
1728		Edward Wood, as in 1726.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		James Gould, ent. 1722.
Do.		Edw. Cornock, ent. 1723.
1729		Paul Crespin, N° 1720 (scallop and mullet as in 1727).
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1729.
Do.		P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		Francis Nelme, old standard mark, ent. 1722.
Do.		Humphrey Paynes, as in 1725.
Do.		Lion rampant above. Edward Pocock, ent. 1728.
1730		Probably John Kirk, ent. before 1697.

		P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		Thos. Farrer, as in 1723.
		Abraham Buteux, as in 1723.
Do.		George Wickes, as in 1725.
Do.		Richard Bayley, N° 1720. Plain oblong.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1720.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1728.
Do.		William Hill, ent. 1725.
1731		Paul Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		John Tuite, as in 1727.
Do.		Wm. Darker, ent. 1731.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		As in 1730.
Do.		Joseph Hill, ent. 1728.
1732		Paul Crespin, as in 1727.
Do.		Edward Pocock, as in 1729.
Do.		George Hindmarsh, ent. 1731.
Do.		Hill, ent. 1728.
1733		Paul Lamerie, mark, ent. 1732.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		John Gamon, 1726-7.
1734		Samuel Wood.
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, as in 1729.
Do.		William Gould, ent. 1732.
Do.		Charles Kandler, ent. 1727.

DATE. MARK'S MARK.

DATE.

MARK'S MARK.

1785		Robert Abercromby, ent. 1781.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1785.
Do.		Richard Gurney & Co., old sterling mark, ent. 1784.
Do.	GS	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1780.
Do.		Peter Archambo . .
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1785.
Do.	P-L	Paul Lamerie, as in 1788.
Do.		John Eckford, junior, ent. 1785.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1785.
1786		Robert Brown, ent. 1785.
Do.	RA	Robert Abercromby, as in 1785.
Do.		Joseph Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1729.
Do.		John Le Sage, ent. 1722.
1787	P-L	Paul Lamerie, as in 1788.
Do.		Louis Dupont, ent. 1786.
Do.		Isaac Callard, old sterling, ent. 1726.
Do.		Joseph Smith, as in 1781.
Do.	I-S	John Tuite, as in 1787.
Do.		Benj. Sanders, ent. 1787.
1788		Benj. Sanders, ent. 1787.
Do.		Joseph Sanders, ent. 1780.
Do.		Thos. Tearle, old sterling, ent. 1780.

Isaac Callard, as in 1787.

Fras. Spilebury, ent. 1730.

Benj. Godfrey, ent. 1732.

Thos. Rush, ent. 1724

M. Lamerie, 3rd mark, ent. 1780.

Do.

Jeremiah King, ent. 1789.

George Wickes, King's Arms, Pantton St., ent. 1780. William Garrard, ent. 1789.

Thos. Tearle, ent. 1789.

Augustin Courtauld, ent. 1789.

Gurney & Co., ent. 1789.

P. Lamerie, as in 1789.



William Hunter, ent. 1788.

Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1789.

Thos. Farron, ent. 1789.

Fras. Spilebury, ent. 1789.

Lewis Pantin, ent. 1789.

P. Lamerie, as in 1789.

Do.

D. Williams, ent. 1789.

J. Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1789.

Edward Fellase, ent. 1789.

DATE MARK'S MARK

1742		Jeconiah Ashley, ent. 1740.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey
Do.		Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1739.
Do.		Samuel Wells, ent. 1740.
Do.		John Neville and Ann Orang, ent. 1740.
Do.		Wm. Gould, ent. 1739
1743	J. King	As in 1739
Do.		Benj. West, ent. 1739
1744	P. L	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.		Edward Feline, as in 1742.
Do.		John Robinson, ent. 1739.
Do.		Peter Archambo, ent. 1739.
1745	J R. G C	Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Péte Pilleau, ent. 1739.
1746	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	P. L	Paul Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Hugh Mills, ent. 1745.
Do.	J R. G C	Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Eben. Coker, ent. 1739.
Do.	EG	Elizabeth Godfrey, as in 1742.

DATE MARK'S MARK

1746		William Peaston, ent. 1745-6.
Do.		Thos. Gilpin, ent. 1739.
1747		William Grundy, ent. 1743.
Do.	H. M	Hugh Mills, as in 1746.
Do.		Edw. Wakelin, ent. 1747.
Do.		William Cripps, ent. 1748.
Do.		Thos. Heming, ent. 1745.
1748		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1740.
Do.		Taylor, [redacted] 1744.
Do.		Ayme Vedeau, ent. 1739.
1749	P. L	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1744.
Do.		John Pollock, [redacted] 1739.
Do.		Fredk. Kandler, ent. 1739.
1750	WP	William Peaston, as in 1746.
Do.		John Rowe, ent. 1749.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1739.
Do.		Benj. Gignac, ent. 1744.
1751		Elias Cachart, ent. 1748.
1752		Sam. Courtauld, ent. 1746.
Do.		Gurney & Co., ent. 1750.
1753		John Bayley, ent. 1751.
Do.	F. W	[redacted] White, as in 1749.

DATE MARKER'S MARK.

1753		James Shrader, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Quantock . .
1754		Dan. Piers, ent. 1748.
Do.		John Cafe, ent. 1742
Do.		Phillips Garden, ent. 1751.
1755		John Payne, ent. 1751.
1756		██████ Taylor, as █ 1748.
Do.		Paul Crespin, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Swift, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, as in 1749.
Do.		Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.	Do.	Do.
1757		Dan. Piers, as in 1754.
Do.		Edw. Aldridge and John Stamper, ent. 1753.
Do.		Pierre Gillois, ent. 1754.
1758		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		Wm. Plummer, ent. 1755.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, and Chas. Wright, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Payne, as in 1755.
1759		Parker and Wakelin, goldsmiths to the Prince of Wales.
Do.		Robert Rew, ent. 1754.

DATE MARKER'S MARK.

1759		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.		Wm. Cafe, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Langford and John Sebillia.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Wm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, ent. 1749.
Do.		. . . . .
1760		Abraham Portal, ent. 1749.
Do.		Richard Rugg, ent. 1754, smaller size letters than Robert Rew of same year.
1761		. . . . .
Do.		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
1762		Jacob Marsh, ent. 1744.
Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1756.
1763		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Parker ██████ Wakelin, ██████ 1759.
Do.		██████ Shaw, ent. 1749.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Lewis Herne and François Butty, ent. 1757.
Do.		Probably Thos. Powell, ent. 1756.
Do.		Probably W. and R. Peaston.
1764		Septimus and James Crespell.
Do.		Samuel Herbert and Co., 1762.
Do.		David ██████ Hennell, 1761.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1764		Probably Ebenezer Coker.
Do.		William Bond and John Phipps, ent. 1754.
Do.	<i>W.G.</i>	Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.		Louis Black, ent. 1761.
Do.		William and James Priest.
Do.		Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.
1765		. . . . .
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
1766	Do.	Do.
Do.		As in 1765
Do.		François Butty and Nich. Dumee, ent. 1769.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		Peter Werritser, ent. 1750.
Do.		Thos. Hannam and John Crouch.
1767		Aug. Lesage
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		Butty and Dumee, as in 1766.
Do.		Thos. Heming
1768		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.		Probably John
Do.		Richard Rugg, as in 1760.
Do.		Do.
1769	Do.	Do.
Do.		Do.
Do.		John Hyatt and Chas. Semore, 1757.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1769		Joseph Harlot, ent. 1750.
Do.		Fras. Grump, 1756.
1770	<i>J.H.</i>	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		See 1768.
1771		W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.		As in 1768.
Do.		See 1764.
Do.		Philip Norman
1772		Thos. and Jabez Daniel.
Do.		Parker Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		Probably Emick Romer.
Do.	<i>J.H.</i>	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		O. Wright
Do.		Jonathan Alleine
Do.		Probably John Barry, ent. 1758.
1773		Parker Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
1774		. . . . .
Do.		Crouch Hannam,
Do.		George Smith, 1774.
Do.		Sumner and Crossley, ent.
Do.		James Young
Do.		. . . . . Jackson. 1774.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1775	I-O	See 1768 . . .
Do.	TD	T. Daniell, ent. 1774.
Do.	WS	. . . . .
Do.	RF	Robert Piercy, ent. 1775.
Do.	I-Y	James Young, ent. 1775
1776	R-I	Robt. Jones and John Scofield, ent. 1776.
Do.	I-S	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, ent. 1775.
Do.	BD	Barrage Davenport .
Do.	A-F	Andrew Fogelberg .
1777	WS	As in 1775 . . .
Do.	H	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, in 1775.
Do.	O-A	As in 1772 . . .
Do.	OW	As in 1772 . . .
Do.	RS	Robert Sharp.
1778	JH	T. Heming, as in 1767.
1779	BD	B. Davenport, as in 1776.
Do.	T-N	Thos. Northcote, ent. 1776.
1780	W-T	John Wakelin and Wm. Tayler, 1776-
Do.	I-S	John Scofield, ent. 1776
1781	IB	Probably J. Barry, as in 1776
Do.	E-F	Edward Feunell, ent. 1776
Do.	DS	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, ent. 1780.
1782	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, ent. 1774.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.








1783	EI	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1784	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
Do.	EW	Samuel Wittle, ent. 1783.
1785	TD	T. Daniell, as in 1775.
Do.	RC	Richd. Crossley, ent. 1782.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.
Do.	IL	John Lambe, ent. 1783.
Do.	I-S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
1786	GS	George Smith and William Fearn, ent. 1786.
Do.	I-S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	I-H	John Harris, ent. 1786.
1787	HG	Henry Green, ent. 1786.
1788	HC	Hen. Chawner, 1788-96.
Do.	I-O	Crouch and Hannam, as in 1774.
1789	Do.	Do.
Do.	HB	Bateman, as in 1776
1790	WP	Wm. Pitts and Joseph Pready, ent. 1791.
Do.	WV	Wm. Vincent, as in 1774.
1791	RH	Robert Hennell, ent. 1773.
Do.	WA	Wm. Abdy, ent. 1784.
Do.	HG	Henry Green, as in 1787.
Do.	PB	Peter and Ann Bateman, ent. 1791.
Do.	HC	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.







DATE	MARKER'S MARK.	DATE	MARKER'S MARK.
1792	HO	Do.	RH DH
Do.	I-K	1798	GS
Do.	I-S	Do.	R-C
Do.	P-S	Do.	JG
Do.	RS	Do.	IW R-S
Do.	GS TH	1799	LR
1798	IM	Do.	WE WF
1794	WP	1800	I-B
Do.	I-P	Do.	FB AB WB
1795	Do.	1802	RH DH SH
Do.	I-S	1804	HN
Do.	IT		
1796	I-S		
1797	Do.		
Do.	WA		

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART II.,

TO BE USED







IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION.



















1494		Bird's head . . .	1527		. . . . .
1496	. . .	Dim. fleur-de-lys, as in 1479.	1528	. . .	Fringed S, as in 1519.
Do.		Indented leaf, no shield.	1529	. . .	Fleur de lys, &c., as in 1525.
1510	. . .	. . . . .	1535	. . .	Broad arrow, as in 1525.
1512	. . .	Fish, as in 1507 . . .	1536		of arrows . . .
1518	. . .	Do.	1548	. . .	Do.
1523	. . .	Fleur-de-lys, &c., as in 1525.	1547	BN	letters, as in 1525.
1524		. . . . .	1549	RD	letters, as in 1525.
1525		. . . . .	Do.	FB	. . . . .
			1552	. . .	Bird, as in 1525.
			1553		. . . . .

		DATE	MARKER'S MARK.
		1871	
1559	Stag's head, as in 1871	Do.	IF As in 1871 .
Do.	Lamp . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		1873	Bird, as in 1871
1569		Do.	Helmet .
Do.	ded by rays, alternately straight and waving.	1876	
		Do.	
1563	Three mullets and ornament, as in 1560	Do.	animal,
1564	See 1567 .	Do	? animal,
1567		1877	
1568		1878	
1569	Bull's head as above in 1567.		
Do.			
Do.		1879	As in 1878
1570		Do.	HW As in 1879
Do.		Do.	
Do.		1580	SB As in 1580 . .
Do.		1581	
Do.	Horse's head couped	1582	FR Linked, as in 1583
Do.	Covered cup .	1585	SB As in 1580 . .
Do.		1594	
Do.	Orb and cross, in 1569.	Do.	
Do.	No shield .		
1571	HW As in 1563 .	1595	IA As in 1604 .
Do.		1596	
Do.		1597	RB Mullet below shaped shield, as in 1624. See p. 422.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1597	
Do.	
1598	Eagle displayed, as in 1597.
Do.	
Do.	Hart lodged . .
1599	
Do.	
1600	
1602	
1608	Tun below . .
1606	
Do.	
Do.	Open right hand.
1608	
1609	
1610	As in 1608 . . .
Do.	W within Crescent
1611	
1618	
1614	
1617	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	


















1618		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1619		. . . . .
1622		. . . . .
1623		. . . . .
1624	DG	As in 1620 . .
1625		And see 1622 . .
1630		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1631		And see 1630 . .
1632	IM	Pig below, as in 1639.
Do.	.	Escallop shell as in 1635.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1634	.	Italic F as in 1635
Do.		. . . . .
1636		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1637		. . . . .
1638		Probably Fras. Snow's widow.
1639	.	W  I above, as in 
















DATE.

NUMBER.

DATE.

NUMBER.

1559	.	Stag's head, as in 1551.
Do.		Lamp
Do.		.
1562		ded by rays, alternately straight and
Do.		.
1564		mullets and crescent, as in 1560
1567		head erased, as in 1569.
Do.		.
1569	.	Bull's head above in 1567.
Do.		.
Do.		.
1570		.
Do.		.
Do.		.
Do.		Horse's head coupé to sinister.
Do.		Covered cup.
Do.	.	Orb and cross, as in 1569.
Do.		shield.
Do.	HW	As in 1563.
Do.		.
Do.		Animal's head erased.

1571		.
Do.	IF	As in 1571.
Do.		.
1573	.	Bird, as in 1567.
Do.		Helmet
1576		.
Do.		.
Do.		Small animal, ? small.
Do.		.
1577		.
1578		.
1579		As in 1578.
Do.	HW	As in
Do.		.
1580	SB	As in 1580.
1581		.
1583	FR	Linked, as in 1588
1586	SB	As in 1580.
1594		.
Do.		.
1595	IA	As in 1604.
1596		.
1597	BB	Mullet below shaped shield, as in 422.






DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1597			
Do.		1618	
		Do.	
1598	Eagle displayed, in 1597.	1619	
Do.		1622	
Do.	lodged		
1599			
Do.			
		1626	DG As in 1620 .
		1627	And see 1628
		1628	
1602			
1608	Tun below .	Do.	
		1631	And 1600 . .
Do.		1632	Pig below, 1639.
Do.	Open right hand.	Do.	Escallop in 1635.
		Do.	
		Do.	
1610	WR As in 1610	1634	Italic F as in 1635
Do.	W within Crescent		
1611		Do.	
1614		Do.	
1617			
Do.		1627	
Do.		1638	Probably Fras. Snow's widow
Do.		1639	with I above in























DATE MARK.






















DATE MARK.

	IB	Buckle beneath as in 1638.
Do.	IM	
1640	RP	
Do.	WC	
	WF	
Do.	WM	
Do.	WV	
		Bird in plain shield
1649		Do. Do.
Do.	KF	As in 1638
1650	IG	
1651	OC	
Do.	KW	
1652	AF	
Do.	NW	As in 1648
1655	E.D	
1656		
1658		Hound sejant as in 1653.
1660	EL	
Do.	MT	No doubt Thos. Mandy. See p. 398.
Do.	B	And see 1631.
	MA	Linked as in 1665.
Do.	II	As in 1656
Do.	S	
1661	Do.	
Do.	FL	Italic A. C. linked.

		As in 1658
1663	PD	
	AF	As in 1668
Do.		Italic A. C. as in 1661.
Do.		
Do.		Crowned, as in 1664
Do.		
1668	GV	
	IV	
Do.	SR	
1670	WG	
1676	SV	
1678		Fish above, as in 1677.
1679	CK	
Do.	FE	
Do.	IM	
Do.	NW	
1682	R	Italic A
Do.	M	
	TT	
Do.	TN	
1684	SH	
Do.	IN	As in 1663

DATE		DATE	
	TI Escallop above and below, ■ ■ 1685		
		Part 2.	Thos. Parr, ent.
		1697	Apr. 1697.
Do.			John Laughton, ent. ■ ■
1687		Do.	■ ■ Dighton . .
Do.		Do.	Another mark for Jos. Bird.
		Do.	Thomas Brydon.
		Do.	■ ■ Jefferys.
1689		Do.	Jona Kirke.
Do.		Do.	 Thomas Issod.
1690		1698	Phillip Roker.
Do.		Do.	 Name unknown .
Do.	Probably Timothy Ley. See 1699 and 1727.	Do.	 William ■ ■ ■ . .
Do.		Do.	Another ■ ■ ■ for Wm. ffawdery.
1692	Probably Wm. Gamble.	1699	William Petley, ent. 1699.
Do.	Two italic B's adorned.	Do.	Timothy Ley, ent. 1697. ■ ■ 1690.
Do.		Do.	Richard Syng, ent. ■ ■ ■
1698	■ . .	Do.	John Leach, ent. 1697.
		Do.	Alex. Roods . .
1696	■ . .	1700	 ■ ■ ■ Player, ent. 1700.
Part 1.		Do.	 ■ ■ ■ Denny
1696	Another mark for Fras. Garthorne.	Do.	Fras. Archbold, ent. 1697.

1701		Wastall, ent. 1701.
Do.		Willughby Ham, ent. 1701.
a.		Lawrence Colas, ent. 1701.
1701		Thos. Sadler, ent. 1701.
Do.		Thos. Corbett, ent. 1699.
Do.		Chas. Overing, ent. 1697.
Do.		Geo. Garthorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		Rich. Biggs, ent. 1700.
1704		John Read and Paul Steamaker, ent. 1707.
1706		John Rand, ent. 1704.
1707		John Abbott, ent. 1706.
Do.		Thos. Folkingham, ent. 1706.
Do.		Thos. Burridge, ent. 1706.
Do.		Chas. Adam, ent. 1702.
1708		...
Do.		Ambrose Steven- ton, ent. 1706.
1709		Benj. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Thos. Ffarren, ent. 1707.
Do.		John Chartier, 2nd mark. 1699, p. 1699.
1710		Lewis Mettayer, ent. 1700.
1712		John Martin Stocker, ent. 1710.
Do.		Rains, ent. 1712.

1713		Thos. Port, ent. 1713.
Do.		Mullet above and below. W. Pen- stone, ent. 1712.
1714		Charles Jackson, ent. 1714.
Do.		W. England and John Vaen, ent. 1714.
1715		Francis Plymley, ent. 1715.
Do.		Nathl. Ros, ent. 1710. "Gone to live in Norwich."
Do.		Thos Langford, ent. 1715.
Do.		James ... ent. 1710.
1716		Joseph Clare, ent. 1718.
Do.		Michael Boult, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Ewlsan, ent. 1718.
Do.		Henry Miller, ent. 1714.
1717		See 1711 . . .
Do.		Anne Tanqueray; probably widow of David Tanqueray.
Do.		René Hudell, ent. 1717.
Do.		...
1718		Wm. Darker Acorn, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1718.
1719		Thos. Tearle, ent. 1719.
Do.		Thos Bamford, ent. 1719.
Do.		Wm. Bellanger, ent. 1716.

DATE

MAKER'S MARK

DATE

MAKER'S MARK

1719

ant Newton, ent.
1718.

Do., ent. 1718. Old
sterling.

Margan,
ent. 1720. Old
sterling.

Do.

John Sanders, ent.
1717.

Peter Arahambo,
ent. 1720.

John Sanders, ent.
1720, Old Ster-
ling.

Do.

David Tanqueray.

Lewis Mettayer.

Benj. Watts.

Richard Bayley.

William Fawdery.

Do.

J. Barbut.

Do.

Isaac Liger.

Charles J.

Samuel Hitchcock

Do.

Paul H., ent.
1715.

Simon Pantin, ent.
1720.

Edw. Turner, ent.
1720.

Edw. Gibbon, ent.
1719.

Do.

John Wisdama, ent.

1721



Do.



Do.



Do.



Do.



1722



Do.



Do.



1723



Do.



Do.



Do.



Do.



Do.



1724



Do.



Do.



Do.



1725



Do.



Do.



S. Holaday, ent.
1719.

Lee, ent.
1721.

John Bathe, ent.
1721.

Matth. M. Loft-
house, ent. 1721.

As in 1721.

Nic. Clausen, ent.
1722.

John Eckfoud.

W. Scarlet, ent.
1722.

Edw. Gibbon, ent.
1723.

Thos. Morse, ent.
1720. Old sterling.

Abraham Buteux.
See 1723.

Benj. Fyna.
1684.

Thos. Fiacrer.
1723.

Arthur Dicken,
ent. 1721.

Arnett
Pococks.

John Wilkes, ent.
1722.

























John Le Sage, ent.
1718.

John Gibbons, ent.
1721.

George Wicks,
ent. 1721.

Bernard Fletcher,
ent. 1725.

Ribouleau,
ent. 1720.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK	DATE	MAKER'S MARK
1736	Elis. Buteux, as in 1731.	1740	 T. Whipham
Do.	John Newton, ent. 1726.	1741	 W. Williams, ent. 1740.
Do.	Mrs. Spilsbury, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Spilsbury, as in 1740.
Do.	Probably Benj. Cartwright.	Do.	 Robt. Abercromby, ent. 1739.
Do.		Do.	 Paul Craspin, ent. 1739. (See p. 323.)
1737	Fred. Kandler, ent. 1735.	1743	 Robt. Abercromby, as in 1741.
Do.	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.	Do.	 Henry Brind, ent. 1742.
Do.	Isaac Callard, ent. 1726.	Do.	 Edward Wood, ent. 1740.
1738	Richard Zouch, ent. 1735.	1744	 George Greenhill Jones, ent. 1739.
Do.	Phil. Bruguier, ent. 1738.	1745	 Richard Gosling, ent. 1739.
Do.	Ebeneser Coker, ent. 1738.	1745	 John Neville, ent. 1745.
1739	Dinah Gamon, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Isaac Callard, ent. 1739.
Do.	John Harwood, ent. 1739.	1746	 George Boothby, ent. 1739.
Do.	John Harvey, ent. 1739.	1747	 Wm. Williams, ent. 1742.
Do.	John Tuite, ent. 1739.	1749	 Andrew Killik, ent. 1749.
Do.	Robt. Pilkington, ent. 1739.	1750	 John Wirgman, ent. 1745.
Do.	Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1739.	1751	 Probably D. Hennell, as in 1740.
Do.	John Newton, ent. 1739. See 1736.	Do.	 Fredk. Knopfell, ent. 1752.
Do.	Edward Vincent, ent. 1739.	1752	 Wm. Alexander, ent. 1742.
Do.	Mrs. Nelme, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Paul Callard, ent. 1751.
Do.	Jas. Wilks, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Robt. Cox, ent. 1752.
Do.	Lewis Pantin, as in 1740.	Do.	 James Morrison, ent. 1740.
1740	Probably D. Hennell; and see 1751.	1753	 Archambo P. Meure, ent. 1749.
Do.	Jonathan Fossey, ent. 1739.	Do.	 William Gould, ent. 1753.

1754		Simon Lesage, ent. 1754.
Do.	DS	In plain oval. Dorothy Sarbit, ent. 1753.
1756		W. and R. Peaston, ent. 1756.
Do.		Thos. Whipharn, ent. 1739.
1757		Benj. Cartwright, ent. 1789.
Do.		John Jacobs, ent. 1789.
Do.	IK TG	In plain square. John Kentenber and Thos. Groves, ent. 1757.
Do.	EV	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1759		Thos. Wallis, ent. 1758.
Do.		Robert Cox, ent. 1755.
1759		James Tookey, ent. 1780.
1760		Mordecai Fox, ent. 1748.
1761		F. Kandler, as in 1749.
Do.		Magdalen Felina, ent. 1758.
1762		Probably E. Romer.
1763		
1764		
Do.		Wm. Robertson, ent. 1758.
1766	T-C W-C	
Do.		Thos Bumfriss and Orlando Jack- son, ent. 1768.

1766		In losange, Louisa Courtauld, widow Fuller White, as in 1762.
Do.	LO	Probably Wm. Tuite, ent. 1766.
1767		As in 1776.
1769	EV AF	Orlando Jackson, ent. 1770 and 1770.
Do.	O-J	Dr. Smith R. Sharp, see also 1764—1777.
1770		Eliz. Tookey.
Do.	D-S	John Deacon.
1771		Wm. Holmes and Nichs. Dumes, ent. 1773.
Do.	W-H N-D	Thos. Tookey, ent. 1773.
1772		Abraham Barrier, ent. 1775.
1773		Louis Ducommien, ent. 1775.
1774		Nichs. Dumes, ent. 1776.
1775		Walter Tweedie, ent. 1775.
Do.	W-T	Robt. Makepeace and Richard Car- ter, ent. 1777.
1776	R-C	Frodk. Kandler.
Do.		Abraham Barrier and Louis Du- commien.
1777	LD	Thos. and Payne.
1778		T. Heming, in 1767.
1779		Wm. Sumner, spoonmaker, ent. 1782.
1780		Thos. Chawner, ent. 1773.
1782		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
Do.	TC	
1784	RI	









1784	B-L	Benj. Laver, ent. 1781.
Do.	TC	.....
1786	TL	.....
1790	VI	As in 1763.
Do.	PB IB	Peter and Jonathan Bateman, 1790.
Do.	TP ER	Phipps and Robinson.
1791	DU NH	Duncan Urquhart and Naphthali Hart, ent. 1791.
Do.	IE	John Edward, ent. 1788.
Do.	AF SG	Andrew Fogelberg and Stephen Gilbert.
Do.	DD	Daniel Denney, ent. 1788.
1798	I-F I-B	John Fountain and John Beadnell, ent. 1793.
Do.	W-F I-F	Wm. and John Fisher, ent. 1793.
Do.	IM	John Mewburn
Do.	GB	Probably G. Bourne
1794	TH	Thos. Howell, Bath, ent. 1791.
Do.	RM TM	Robert and Thomas Makepeace, ent. 1794.
Do.	TN GB	Thos. Northcote and Geo. Bourne, ent. 1794.
Do.	WF	Wm. Fountain, ent. 1794.
Do.	IB EB RM	James and Elis. Bland, ent. 1794.
1796	RM	Robt. Makepeace, Smea St.
Do.	I-P I-P	Jonathan Perkins, and jr.
1796	H-C IE	Henry Chawner and John Emes, 1796-98.
Do.	SG EW	In plain square. Sam. Godbehare and Edward Wigan, ent. 1792.

1798	HN	Northcote, ent. 1798.
Do.	GS	George Smith, jr., ent. 1799.
Do.	IL	John Lias, ent. 1799.
Do.	TS	Thos. Streetin, ent. 1799. Spoon-maker.
Do.	WF	Wm. Pitts, ent. 1799.
Do.	RC	Richd. Cooke.
Do.	I-P	Joseph Preedy, ent. 1800.
Do.	TH I-C	Thos. Hannam and John Crouch, 1799.
Do.	SW	Thos. Wallis, 1799.
Do.	SG EW	Sam. Godbehare, Edw. Wigan, and James Bult, ent. 1800.
Do.	CB TB	Christopher and T. W. Barker, ent. 1800.
Do.	UU	Paul Storr, ent. 1799 (see also 1799). In plain two-lobed shield.
Do.	A-B G-B	Alice and George Burrows, ent. 1801.
1802	SG W	Saml. and George Whitford, ent. 1802.
Do.	W-S	Wm. Sumner, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
Do.	RU	Robert Garrard, 1802.
Do.	R-H S-H	Robt. and Saml. Hannell, ent. 1802.
Do.	I-H	John Hawkins, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
Do.	WF	Thos. Pitts, ent. 1804.
Do.	GW	George Wintle, ent. 1804. Spoon-maker.
Do.	D-U N-H	Duncan Urquhart and N. Hart, ent. 1805.
Do.	TD	Thos. Paine Dexter, ent. 1805.












	WB	Wm. Burwash and Richd. Sibley, ent. 1806.
Do.	PB WB	Peter and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1806.
	TG IG IC	Thos. Joseph Guest and Joseph Cradock, ent. 1806.
	I'C	John Clarke, ent. 1807.
Do.	RO GS	Richard Grosley and George Smith, ent. 1807.
Do.	T'H	Thos. Halford, ent. 1807.
Do.		Saml. Whitford, ent. 1807.
		John Crouch, ent. 1808.
Do.	WE WF WO	Wm. Eley, Wm. Fearn, Wm. Chawner, ent. 1808. In plain upright oblong.
Do.	EB	Rebecca Ems and Edw. Barnard, ent. 1808.
Do.	HN RH	Henry Nutting and Robt. Hennell, ent. 1808.
1809	MS ES	Mary and Sumner, ent. 1809.
Do.	HN	Henry Nutting, ent. 1809.
Do.	IWS WE	J. W. Story and W. Elliott, ent. 1809. In plain square.
Do.	RH	Robt. Hennell, ent. 1809.
Do.	TH	John Cotton and Thos. Head, ent. 1809. Spoon-makers.
	JH	Thos. Wallis and Jonathan Hayne, ent. 1811.
	S'H	Saml. Hennell, ent. 1811.
	RR	Robt. Rutland, ent. 1811. Spoon-maker.
Do.	JB	James Beebe, ent. 1811. Spoon-maker.

1812		George Smith, ent. 1812. Spoon-maker.
Do.		Joseph Cradock and W. Reid, ent. 1812.
1818	GW	Geo. Wintle, ent. 1818. Spoon-maker.
	W	Wm. Chawner, ent. 1815. Spoon-maker.
Do.	WB	Wm. Bateman, ent. 1815.
Do.	CB DR	Christian Ker Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ent. 1815.
1816	TH GH	Thos. and Geo. Hayter, ent. 1816.
1819	PR	Philip Rundell, ent. 1819.
Do.	I-L H-L	John and Henry Lias, ent. 1819.
	KB RS	Wm. Burwash, ent. 1818. Robert Garrard.
1822	CF	Charles Fox, ent. 1822.
Do.	T-W	Wm. Trales, ent. 1822. Spoon-maker.
1823	IL HL CL	John, Henry, and Chas. Lias, ent. 1823.
Do.	I-B	John Bridge, ent. 1823.
	RC	Randall Chatterton, ent. 1825. Spoonmaker.
	A-B-S	Adey Bellamy Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1825.
Do.	JW	Jacob Wintle, ent. 1825. Spoon-maker.
1827	T-O-S	Thos. Cox Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1827.
	JT	Jas. Chas. Edington, ent. 1828.
	EB B JW	Edw. Barnard, Edw. Barnard, jr., John Barnard, and W. Barnard.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1833		Paul Storr . . .
Do.	  	Adey Bellamy Savory, Joseph Savory, and Albert Savory, ent. 1833.
1837		Richard Silley, ent. 1837.
1839	 	Wm. Theobalds and Robt Met- calf Atkinson. Plate and spoon- makers, ent. 1838.
1839		Fras. D. Dexter, ent. 1839.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

Do.	  	John Mortimer and John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1831.
Do.	 	W. Bateman and Danl. Ball, Bun- hill Row, ent. 1839.
1840	 	Mary Chawner and Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840.
Do.		Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840. Spoon- maker.
1841	 	Jos. and Albert Savory, ent. 1841.
1841		John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1841.

APPENDIX B.



IMPROVED TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS USED BY ALL THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY-HALLS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

CHARACTERS OF THE ALPHABETS OF DATE-LETTERS USED BY GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF LONDON.

- I. 1478 ■ 1497. -Lombardic, double cusps.
- II. ■ to 1517. -Black letter, small.
- III. 1518 to 1537. -Lombardic.
- IV. 1538 to 1557. -Roman letter, and other capitals.
- V. 1558 to 1577. -■ letter, small.
- VI. 1578 to 1597. -Roman letter, capitals.
- VII. ■ to 1617. -Lombardic, external cusps.
- VIII. 1618 to 1637. -Italic letter, small.
- IX. 1638 to 1657. -Court hand.
- X. ■ to 1677. -Black letter, capitals.
- XI. 1678 to 1696. - Ditto, small.
- XII. 1696 to 1715. -Court hand.
- XIII. 1716 to 1735. -■ letter, capitals.
- XIV. 1736 to 1755. - Ditto, small.
- XV. 1756 to 1775. -Old English ■ black letter, capitals.
- XVI. 1776 to 1795. -Roman letter, small.
- XVII. 1796 to 1815. - Ditto, capitals.
- XVIII. 1816 to 1835. - Ditto, small.
- XIX. 1836 to 1855. -Old English or black letter, capitals.
- XX. ■ to 1875. - Ditto, small.
- XXI. 1876 to 1895. -Roman letter, capitals.
- XXII. 1896 ■ 1915. - Ditto, small.

The various forms of the leopard's head crowned, and of the lion passant, afford such material aid in determining the date of a piece ■ plate, and in enabling the letters of ■ alphabet to be readily distinguished from those ■ another, that engravings have been given of those marks ■ the foot of ■ alphabet. ■ Old English ■ of 1695 may by their aid be instantly distinguished from the ■ letter in Alphabet V., the Roman capitals of Alphabet VI. from those of Alphabet XIII., and so ■ It will be ■ in this way the addition of the leopard's head and lion's head erased renders any small and accidental inaccuracies in the letters ■ their ■ comparatively little importance.

		III.	IV
1478	1498	1518	1538
1479	1499	1519	
1480	1500	1520	1540
1481	1501	1521	1541
1482	1502	1522	1542
NY III 1483	1503	1523	1543
1484	1504	1524	1544
NY, VII 1485	1505	1525	1545
1486	1506	1526	1546
1487	1507	1527	WD. VI. 1547
1488	1508	1528	1548
1489	NY, VIII 1509	1529	1549
1490	1510	1530	1550
1491	1511	1531	
1492	1512	1532	1552
1493	1513	1533	
1494	1514	1534	1554
1495	1515	1535	1555
1496	1516	1536	1556
1497	1517	1537	1557




















































































1478—1547.

1548—1557.

as occasionally found, e.g. 1515 and 1521, —










1545—1549.

1550—1557.

V		VI		VII		VIII	
	ELIZAB. 1558		1578		1598		1618
	1569		1579		1599		1619
	1560		1580		1600		1620
	1561		1581		1601		1621
	1562		1582		1602		1622
	1563		1583		JAMES I 1603		1623
	1564		1584		1604		1624
	1565		1585		1605		CHAS. I. 1625
	1566		1586		1606		1626
	1567		1587		1607		1627
	1568		1588		1608		1628
	1569		1589		1609		1629
	1570		1590		1610		1630
	1571		1591		1611		1631
	1572		1592		1612		1632
	1573		1593		1613		1633
	1574		1594		1614		1634
	1575		1595		1615		1635
	1576		1596		1616		1636
	1577		1597		1617		1637
		As before.					

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned.
2. Makor's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Lion passant.

1636	1656	1676	1696 Mar to May
1639	1659	1679	
1640	CHAS. I. 1660	1680	1698
1641	1661	1681	1699
1642	1662	1682	1700
1643	1663	1683	1701
1644	1664		ANNE. 1702
1645	1665	JOHN, II. 1685	1703
1646	1666	1686	1704
	1667	1687	1705
1648	1668	W. MARY. 1688	
	1669	1689	1707
1650	1670	1690	1708
1651	1671		1709
1652	1672	1692	
1653	1673	1693	1711
1654	1674	1694	
1655	1675	JOHN, III. 1695	1712
1656	1676	1696 May to Mar.	GEO. I. 1714
1657	1677		




As before.






1. Leopard's head crowned. 2.    Date-letter.  Lion passant
 Nork.—From  1696-7 to June   Lion's head  
  leopard's head crowned  the  passant, on silver.

These letters and their shields vary in some examples.

XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
1716	1736	1756	1776
1717	1737	1757	1777
1718	1738	1758	1778
1719	1739	1759	1779
1720	1740	QMO. III. 1760	1780
1721	1741	1761	1781
1722	1742	1762	1782
1723	1743	1763	1783
1724	1744	1764	1784
1725	1745	1765	1785
1726	1746	1766	1786
1727	1747	1767	1787
1728	1748	1768	1788
1729	1749	1769	1789
1730	1750	1770	1790
1731	1751	1771	1791
1732	1752	1772	1792
1733	1753	1773	1793
1734	1754	1774	1794
1735	1755	1775	1795

MARKS.

1. Leopard's  crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4.  passant.
And (from 1784) 5. Sovereign's 

"  1716-1730 as before. From 1730-1739  punches of uncertain shape: some look like old damaged punches of before 1697 brought again into use. From 1739-1789 the punches were a plain oblong rectangle for the  passant, and a plain angular heraldic shield for  leopard's  crowned.

XVII

XVIII

XIX

1796

1816



1836

1817

VICT.
1837

1798

1818



1799

1819



1800

GEO IV
1820

1801

1821

1841

1802

1822



1803

1823



1843

1824

1844

1805

1806

1826

1807

1827



1808

1828



1846

1809

1829

WM IV
1830

1850

1831



1832



1863

1833

1868

1834

1815

1835

1865

1. Leopard's head crowned.














































2. Maker's mark.

3. Lion's head.

4. Lion's head.

5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The leopard's head is without a crown sometimes in, always after, 1821








































	1561		1584		1607		1632
	1562		1585		1608		1633
	1563		1586		1609		1634
	1564		1587		1610		1635
	1565		1588		1611		1636
	1566		1589		1612		1637
	1567		1590		1613		1638
	1568		1591		1614		1639
	1569		1592		1615		1640
	1570		1593		1616		1641
	1571		1594		1617		1642
	1572		1595		1618		1643
	1573		1596		1619		1644
	1574		1597		1620		1645
	1575		1598		1621		1646
	1576		1599		1622		1647
	1577		1600		1623		1648
	1578		1601		1624		1649
	1579		1602		1625		1650
	1580		1603		1626		1651
	1581		1604		1627		1652
	1582		1605		1628		1653
	1583		1606		1629		1654
					1630		1655
					1631		1656

MARKS.

1 Old mark

2 Maker's mark

3 Date letter













	1657		1683
	1658		1684
	1659		
	1660		
	1681		1687
	1682		1688
	1683		
	1684		1690
	1685		1691
	1686		1692
	1687		1693
	1688		1694
	1689		1695
	1690		1696
	1691		1697
	1692		1698
	1693		
	1694		
	1695		
	1696		
	1697		
	1698		
	1699		
	1680		
	1681		
	1682		

1.  York mark.

2.  mark

3. Date-letter.

(See p. 41.)

	1565		1585		1605		1624
	1566		1586		1606		1625
	1567		1587		1607		1626
	1568		1588		1608		1627
	1569		1589		1609		1628
	1570		1590		1610		1629
	1571		1591		1611		1630
	1572	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1592	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1612		1631
	1573		1593		1613		1632
	1574		1594		1614		1633
	1575		1595		1615		1634
	1576		1596		1616		1635
	1577		1597		1617		1636
	1578		1598		1618		1637
	1579		1599		1619		1638
	1580		1600		1620		1639
	1581		1601		1621		1640
	1582		1602		1622		1641
	1583		1603		1623		1642
	1584		1604				1643





1. Norwich mark.

2. Maker's mark

3. Date-letter.

4.  crowned.

 — This fourth  is found in 1627-22-24-26-40, but  is the early 

Probably no Date-letter used.	1644	Probably no Date-letter used.	1684	   	1684	OLD CHESTER DATE- LETTERS, 1689—1697.	
	1645		1685				
	1646		1686		A 1689 B 1690 C 1691 D 1692 E 1693 F 1694 G 1695 H 1696 I 1697		
	1647		1687				
	1648		1688				
	1649		1689				
	1650		1690				
	1651		1691				
	1652		1692				
	1653		1693				
	1654		1694				
	1655		1695				
	1656		1696				
	1657		1697				
	1658		1698		MARKS. 1. City arms — Dagger betw. 8 parts. 2. City crest — a sword erect, blade crossed by a ribbon. 3. Maker's mark. 4. Date-letter (character of alphabet see p. 25).		
	1659		1699				
	1660		1690				
	1661		1691				
	1662		1692				
	1663		1693				

MARKS.

1. Norwich mark.

■ mark.

■ Date-letter.

NOTE.—Some specimens of 1680-85 bear a rose-sprig and a crown on separate stamps; others a seeded rose and a crown on separate stamps, in addition to the Norwich and maker's mark, ■ no Date-letter.

Specimens of c, 1685-85 have a seeded rose crowned and an irregular date-letter.


























Ⓐ	1787	Ⓐ	1812	Ⓐ	1837	
	1788	b	1813	B	1838	
	1789	c	1814	C	1839	
Ⓓ	1790	d	1815	D	1840	
Ⓔ	1791	e	1816	E	1841	
	1792	f	1817	F	1842	
Ⓔ	1793	g	1818	G	1843	
	1794	h	1819	H	1844	
Ⓘ	1795	i	1820	I	1845	
Ⓚ	1796	k	1821	K	1846	
	1797	l	1822	L	1847	
Ⓜ	1798	m	1823	M	1848	
Ⓝ	1799	n	1824	N	1849	
Ⓞ	1800	o	1825	O	1850	
P	1801	p	1826	P	1851	
Ⓠ	1802	q	1827	Q	1852	
R	1803	r	1828	R	1853	
S	1804	s	1829	S	1854	
Ⓣ	1805	t	1830	T	1855	
U	1806	u	1831	U	1856	
V	1807	v	1832			
W	1808	w	1833			
X	1809	x	1834			
Ⓨ	1810	y	1835			
Z	1811	z	1836			

In [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
 [redacted] Assay-Office
 books, and [redacted] small
 [redacted] stamped
 [redacted] York, [redacted] is impossible
 [redacted] alphabets [redacted] the
 interval between [redacted] 1791
 and 1797 Letters of vary-
 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
 from [redacted] [redacted] coupled
 with [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
 [redacted] plate till
 1780 [redacted] did not
 [redacted] continuously. [redacted]
 [redacted] have [redacted] to
 [redacted] [redacted] about
 1847, though plate
 occasionally stamped [redacted]
 to [redacted]

(See p. 18.)

MARKS, 1787-1856.

1. [redacted] mark.
2. Leopard's head crowned
3. Make [redacted] mark.
4. [redacted] mark.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

	1701		1725	A	1749	A	1773
	1702	b	1726	B	1750	B	1774
	1703	c	1727	C	1751	C	1775
	1704		1728	D	1752	D	1776
	1705		1729	E	1753	E	1777
	1706		1730	F	1754	F	1778
G	1707		1731	G	1755	G	1779
H	1708	h	1732	H	1756	H	1780
	1709		1733	I	1757	I	1781
	1710	k	1734	K	1758	I	1782
L	1711	l	1735	L	1759	K	1783
	1712	m	1736	M	1760	L	1784
N	1713	n	1737	N	1761	M	1785
	1714	o	1738	O	1762	N	1786
	1715	p	1739	P	1763	O	1787
Q	1716	q	1740	Q	1764	P	1788
	1717		1741	R	1765	q	1789
	1718	s	1742	S	1766	r	1790
	1719	t	1743	T	1767	f	1791
V	1720	u	1744	U	1768	t	1792
	1721	w	1745	W	1769	u	1793
X	1722	x	1746	X	1770	w	1794
	1723		1747	Y	1771	x	1795
Z	1724		1748	Z	1772	y	1796

1.  mark.
























2. Leopard's head .

3. Maker's mark.


 Lion passant.































































































































 (from 1784)  Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1720 to 1726, Britannia and Lion's head crested instead of the leopard's head crowned and Lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	a	1817		1837	A	1857
B	1798	b	1818		1838		1858
C	1799	c	1819		1839	C	1859
D	1800	d	1820		1840	D	1860
E	1801	e	1821		1841	E	1861
F	1802	f	1822		1842	F	1862
G	1803	g	1823		1843	G	1863
H	1804	h	1824		1844	H	1864
I	1805	i	1825		1845	I	1865
K	1806	k	1826		1846	K	1866
L	1807	l	1827		1847	L	1867
M	1808	m	1828		1848	M	1868
N	1809	n	1829		1849	N	1869
O	1810	o	1830		1850	O	1870
P	1811	p	1831		1851		1871
Q	1812	q	1832		1852	Q	1872
R	1813	r	1833		1853	R	1873
S	1814	s	1834		1854		1874
T	1815	t	1835		1855	T	1875
U	1816	u	1836		1856	U	1876

MARKS.

1.  Exeter mark.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Lion passant.
5. Sovereign's head.

			1726		1752		
	1703		1727		1753		
			1728				
			1729		1755		
							1780
	1704		1730		1757		1781
	1707						
			1734		1760		1784
			1735				1785
	1710		1736		1763		
	1711		1737				1787
			1738		1765		
			1739		1766		1790
	1714		1740				1791
			1741				1793
	1716		1742				
	1717		1743		1769		
	1718				1770		1795
			1730		1771		1796
	1720				1772		
	1721		1747				
	1723		1748				
	1723		1749				
	1724		1750				
	1725		1751				

1.  mark.






























































 Leopard's head crowned.



  mark.





































































5. Lion passant.

And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's 

NOTE.—From 1701  1729, Britannia  of  leopard's  crowned and lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	A	1816			a	1864
B	1798	B	1819		1840	b	1865
C	1799	C	1820		1841		1866
D	1800	D	1821		1842	d	1867
E	1801		1822		1843		
F	1802	F	1823				1869
G	1803	G	1824		1844		
H	1804	H	1825		1845	h	
I	1805	I	1826	g	1846		1872
	1806	K	1827			i	1873
L	1807	L	1828		1849	l	1874
M	1808	M	1829			m	1875
	1809	N	1830			n	1876
O		O	1831			o	1877
P	1811	P	1832			p	
Q		Q	1833		1854	q	
R	1812		1834	r		r	
S		S	1835			s	
T		T	1836			t	
U		U	1837		1858	u	
V	1817	V	1838		1859	A	
					1860	B	1885
						C	
						D	1887
					1861	E	

1 Crest mark  Leopard's head crowned (till 1899) 3 Mikes's mark
 Date letter  Lion passant  Sovereign's

	1703		1721		1740		1759
	1704		1722		1741		1760
	1706		1723		1742		1770
	1707		1724		1743		1771
	1708		1725		1744		
	1709		1726		1745		
	1710		1727		1746		
	1711		1728		1747		
	1712		1729		1748		
	1713		1730		1749		
	1714		1731		1750		1777
	1715		1732		1751		
	1716		1733		1752		
	1717		1734		1753		1779
P	1718		1735		1754		
	1719		1736		1755		1781
D	1720		1737		1756		
E			1738		1757		
			1739		1758		1785
					1759		
							
							
							
							
							
							1790

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark.
2. Leopard's head crownal.
3.  mark.
4. Date-letter.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's  mark.

NOTE.—1702  1720, Britannia and Lion's  erased instead of the leopard's  crownal and lion passant,  silver.

*  1721 to 1727 the lion passant is  turned  the right,   circum-
 letter for 1721 often resembles  Edinburgh letter for 1681.

A	1791	A	1815	A	1839	B	1864
B	1792	B	1816	B	1840	C	1865
C	1793	C	1817	C	1841	D	1866
D	1794	D	1818	D	1842	E	1867
E	1795	E	1819	E	1843	F	1868
F	1796	F	1820	F	1844	G	1869
G	1797	G	1821	G	1845	H	1870
H	1798	H	1822	H	1846	I	1871
I	1799	I	1823	I	1847	J	1872
K	1800	K	1824	J	1848	K	1873
L	1801	L	1825	K	1849	L	1874
M	1802	M	1826	L	1850	M	1875
N	1803	N	1827	M	1851	N	1876
O	1804	O	1828	N	1852	O	1877
P	1805	P	1829	O	1853	P	1878
Q	1806	Q	1830	P	1854	Q	1879
R	1807	R	1831	Q	1855	R	1880
S	1808	S	1832	R	1856	S	1881
T	1809	T	1833	S	1857	T	1882
U	1810	U	1834	T	1858	U	1883
W	1811	W	1835	U	1859		
X	1812	X	1836	W	1860		
Y	1813	Y	1837	X	1861		
Z	1814	Z	1838	Y	1862		
				Z	1863		

1. Newcastle mark
4. Date letters

2. Leopard's head crowned
5. Lion passant

3. Maker's mark
6. Sovereign's head.

A	1775	a	1780	A	1825	A	1850	a	1875
B	1776	b	1800	B	1826	B	1851	b	1876
C	1777	c	1780	C	1827	C	1852	c	1877
D	1778	d	1780	D	1828	D	1853	d	1878
E	1777	e	1805	E	1829	E	1854	e	1879
F	1778	f	1780	F	1830	F	1855	f	1880
G	1779	g	1780	G	1831	G	1856	g	1881
H	1780	h	1800	H	1832	H	1857	h	1882
I	1781	i	1800	I	1833	I	1858	i	1883
J	1782	j	1800	J	1834	J	1859	j	1884
K	1783	k	1800	K	1835	K	1860	k	1885
L	1784	l	1810	L	1836	L	1861	l	1886
M	1785	m	1811	M	1837	M	1862	m	1887
N	1786	n	1812	N	1838	N	1863	n	1888
O	1787	o	1813	O	1839	O	1864	o	1889
P	1788	p	1814	P	1840	P	1865	p	1890
Q	1789	q	1815	Q	1841	Q	1866	q	1891
R	1790	r	1816	R	1842	R	1867	r	1892
S	1791	s	1817	S	1843	S	1868	s	1893
T	1792	t	1818	T	1844	T	1869	t	1894
U	1793	u	1819	U	1845	U	1870	u	1895
V	1794	v	1820	V	1846	V	1871	v	1896
W	1795	w	1821	W	1847	W	1872	w	1897
X	1796	x	1822	X	1848	X	1873	x	1898
Y	1797	y	1823	Y	1849	Y	1874	y	1899
Z	1798	z	1824	Z		Z		z	

Birmingham.]

MARKS.

1. Anchor.































2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

4. Lion passant.

5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—For new silver Britannia is instead of lion passant.

	1773						1844		1868
	1774	N	1800	b		B	1846	B	1869
	1775	H	1801	c	1836	C	1846		1870
	1776	M	1802	d	1837	D	1847	D	1871
	1777	F	1803	e	1838	E	1848	E	1872
	1778	G	1804	f	1839	F	1849	F	1873
		B	1805	g	1840	G	1850	G	1874
		A	1806	h	1841	H	1851	H	1875
	1781	S	1807	k	1842	I	1852	I	1876
	1782	P	1808	l	1843	K	1853	J	1877
	1783	K	1809	m	1844	L	1854	K	1878
	1784	L	1810	p	1845	M	1855		1879
	1785	C	1811	q	1846	N	1856		1880
	1786	D	1812	r	1847	O	1857		1881
	1787	R	1813	s	1848		1858		1882
	1788	W	1814	t	1849	R	1859		1883
	1789	V	1815	u	1850	S	1860		1884
	1790	T	1816	v	1851	T	1861		1885
	1791	X	1817	w	1852	U	1862		1886
	1792	I	1818	z	1853	V	1863		1887
	1793	Y	1819			W	1864		1888
	1794	Q	1820			X	1865		1889
	1795	Y	1821			Y	1866		1890
	1796	Z	1822			Z	1867		1891
	1797	U	1823						1892
	1798								1893

Sheffield.]








1. Crown.





































































































 mark.

 Date-letter.

4. Lion passant.






And (1784 to  5. Sovereign's head.

NOTES.—For  standard silver the figure of Britannia is used      

ALPHABET I.		ALPHABET II.		ALPHABET III.		ALPHABET IV.	
	1681		1706		1730		1755
	1682		1706		1731		1756
	1683		1707		1732		1757
	1684		1708		1733		1758
	1685		1709		1734		1759
	1686		1710		1735		1760
	1687		1711		1736		1761
	1688		1712		1737		1762
	1689		1713		1738		1763
	1690		1714		1739		1764
	1691		1715		1740		1765
	1692	 †	1716		1741		1766
	1693	 ‡	1717		1742		1767
	1694		1718		1743		1768
	1695		1719		1744		1769
	1696		1720		1745		1770
	1697		1721		1746		1771
	1698		1722		1747		1772
	1699		1723		1748		1773
	1700		1724		1749		1774
	1701		1725		1750		1775
	1702		1726		1751		1776
	1703		1727		1752		1777
	1704		1728	 §	1753		1778
			1729		1754		1779

Edinburgh.]

1.  castle. 2.  Maker's mark. 3.  Date letter.
4. Army-Master's initials till 1759,  which year the thistle was substituted.

= 1682, also  and . † 1716, also / ‡ 1717, also  and .
§ 1753, also 

V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
1780	(a)	1806	1833
1781	(b)	1807	1833
1782	(c)	1834	
1783			
1784		1810	1861
1785		1811	1862
1786		1838	1863
1787		1813	1864
1788		1814	1865
1789		1815	1866
1790		1816	1867
1791		1817	
1792	(m)	1818	1869
1793	(n)	1819	
1794	(o)	1846	1871
1795		1821	
1796		1822	
1797		1848	
1798		1849	
1799		1850	
1800	(u)	1851	1877
1801	(v)	1827	1878
1802	(w)	1828	1879
1803	(x)	1855	
1804	(y)	1856	
1805	(z)	1831	

†

Edinburgh.]

1. The castle.

4. Thistle.






























2. mark.

And (1784 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

3. mark.

■ 1789, also J.

† ■■ onwards, small black-letter alphabet ■ oval ■














A	1819		1845	A	1871		1897
B	1820		1846	B	1872		1898
C	1821		1847	C	1873		1899
D	1822		1848	D	1874		
E	1823		1849	E	1875		
F	1824		1850	F	1876		
G	1825		1851	G	1877		
H	1826		1852	H	1878		
I	1827		1853	I	1879		
J	1828		1854	J	1880		
K	1829		1855	K	1881		
L	1830		1856	L	1882		
M	1831		1857	M	1883		
N	1832		1858	N	1884		
O	1833		1859	O	1885		
P	1834		1860	P	1886		
Q	1835		1861	Q	1887		
R	1836		1862	R	1888		
S	1837		1863	S	1889		
T	1838		1864	T	1890		
U	1839		1865	U	1891		
V	1840		1866	V	1892		
W	1841		1867	W	1893		
X	1842		1868	X	1894		
Y	1843		1869	Y	1895		
Z	1844		1870	Z	1896		

Letter in shield, as
shown in Glasgow
table, p. 62.

Glasgow.]

1. Tree, fish, and bell.
4. Lion rampant.

- mark.
5. Sovereign's
2. Date-letter.
1890.

	1821	a	1846		1871		1896
	1822	b	1847	B	1872		1897
	1823	c	1848	C	1873		1898
	1824	d	1849	D	1874		
	1825	e	1850	E	1875	etc.	
	1826	f	1851	F	1876	Letter in square shield with corners clipped.	
	1827	g	1852	G	1877		
H	1828	h	1853	H	1878		
I	1829	j	1854	I	1879		
	1830	k	1855	K	1880		
L	1831	l	1856	L	1881		
M	1832	m	1857	M	1882		
N	1833	n	1858	N	1883		
O	1834	o	1859	O	1884		
P	1835	P	1860	P	1885		
	1836	Q	1861	Q	1886		
II	1837	r	1862	R	1887		
E	1838	s	1863	S	1888		
T	1839	t	1864	T	1889		
U	1840	u	1865	U	1890		
V	1841	v	1866	V	1891		
W	1842	w	1867	W	1892		
X	1843	x	1868	X	1893		
Y	1844	Y	1869	Y	1894		
Z	1845	z	1870	Z	1895		

Dublin.]

1. Harp crowned.

4. 

 mark.

5. Sovereign's  1890.

NOTE.—From  are  many different shapes.

INDEX

[Marks consisting of **■** or more letters **■** be looked for under **■** first letter of **■** pair or group. **■** showing objects **■** **■** as initials **■** entered under the initials.]
















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